The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM CHATTANOOGA.

The Report of a Flanking Movement by Bragg not Reliable.

Communication with Bridgeport by the River Opened.

Gen. Palmer Drives the Rebels from Lookout Mountain.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 27, via NASHVILLE, Oct. 29.

The intelligence received here of the movement of a portion of Bragg's army, under Longstreet, up the valley of the Tennessee River, with the intention of operating against Gen. BURNSIDE, is not altogether reliable. It is also reported that a corps of Lee's army, under EWELL, is moving into East Tennessee, by way of Lynchburgh, for the same purpose.

L. L. CROUNSE.

REPORTS VIA CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 29.

The *Gazette* has a dispatch from Chattanooga, dated the 24th instant, which says:

A detachment under Col. STARKEY, of the Eleventh Ohio regiment, landed fifty resolute men below the river in face of the rebel sharpshooters, landed at Brown's Ferry, and surprised and drove the rebels from the place on the south side, opening communication with Bridgeport.

The rebels are flanked and must evacuate Lookout Mountain.

A second dispatch says that Gen. HAZEN with 1,500 of Gen. PALMER's division, attacked the enemy on Lookout Mountain, and drove him from his position.

Gen. MCPHERSON's expedition to Canton, Miss., resulted in destroying a large number of rebel mills and factories, the defeat and dispersion of the rebel cavalry, and general discomfiture of the guerrillas infesting that section.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin* is as follows:

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 29.

Our loss in the brilliant achievement at Chattanooga was only five killed and fifteen wounded, of Gen. HAZEN's brigade.

Gen. PALMER is assigned to the command of the Fourteenth army corps.

Communication will be opened between Bridgeport and Chattanooga along the Chattanooga River.

The Rebel Opinion of Rosecrans.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 26.

Meantime, Lincoln is helping us. He has removed from command the most dangerous man in his army, and put two fools in his place. A variety of mean and damaging pretexts for ROSECRANS' removal have been published by the Yankee Press. But the true reason is the fact that he failed at Chickamauga, and the Administration Government soldiers in a system of disorganization every General who incurs defeat. Longstreet has, however, more reason than usual for the act. If it be true that he desired ROSECRANS to stop at Chattanooga, and if the latter attempted his Napoleonic operation in Georgia on his own responsibility. That extraordinary step can only be explained on the ground that the Yankee's head had been turned by his success in Tennessee.

Rosecrans, thus retired, is unquestionably the greatest Captain the Yankees have yet produced. His private Reputation in the field are too fresh in the memory of every reader to necessitate recapitulation. We may, however, mention, in proof of his intellectual ability, that he graduated fifth at West Point, in a class of fifty-six, in which Gen. G. W. SMITH graduated eighth, and LONGSTREET fifty-fourth.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Part of Lee's Army Certainly gone to Operate against Burnside—Gen. Meade Protecting the Orange and Alexandria Railroad—Rebel Demonstration on the Sixth Corps.

An army officer who has frequent opportunities of conversing with rebel deserters, and with citizens coming into our lines from places along the line of the Gordonsville Railroad, says that they all agree in their statements, that LEE has sent a portions of his force in operate against BURNSIDE in East Tennessee. One whole division of EWELL's corps left for Lynchburgh last week, and it was reported by rebel officers that a portion of PICKETT's force had left Petersburgh for the same destination. The report that any portion of LONGSTREET's corps has returned from the southwest is untrue.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 29.

Gen. MEADE has within a day or two made some changes in the position of his forces looking to the better protection of those engaged in the re-construction of the Orange and Alexandria railroad.

While this change was being effected, at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the rebels made a demonstration against the Sixth corps, but nothing further was accomplished than the driving in of the pickets of this corps a short distance, when the rebels retired.

The Alexandria *Journal* says that the trains on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad now make regular trips to Catlett's Station, some 12 miles beyond Manassas. The road will be put in complete repair as far out as the army has advanced, in course of four or five days more. So much for the story which states that it would take months to repair the road.

It is ascertained from Col. WOLFE, the Provost-Marshal General of the defences south of the Potomac, that large numbers of refugees—principally British subjects—are daily coming into our lines from the South; also, deserters from the rebel army as well as others living from the rebel conscription.

The Battle of Bristoe Station.

A WATCHFUL REGARDING THE TROOPS ENGAGED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

In your issue of the 21st inst. your army correspondent unintentionally, no doubt, does injustice to the Third division of the Second corps. This division is largely composed of New-York troops, and I therefore deem it proper to submit some statements for publication by way of correction.

But two brigades of the Second division were in the battle of Bristoe Station, the Second brigade having been detailed to guard the communication train.

The First division was there, but not engaged with the enemy. Its position was on the extreme left of the line, which was not attacked until late in the evening, and then only by artillery, which attack was repelled handsomely by ARNOLD's Battery. The attack of the enemy was met by two brigades (First and Third) of the Second division, Gen. WEBB commanding, and two brigades (Second and Third) of the Third division, Gen. HAYS commanding. These were all the troops actually engaged. The First brigade of the Third division having acted as rear-guard of the corps, did not come up in time to take part.

The Second division had marched along the railroad in the advance, and came into position under cover immediately. The Third division having deployed to the right of the railroad about 300 yards, had to march that distance by the left flank, under a most severe fire, in order to attack the position assigned to it, viz.: in the deep cut of the railroad. This accounts for the heavier loss of the Third division, and particularly of the Third brigade, which received the heaviest fire of all, and, of course, lost the greatest number of men.

Of the seven guns admitted by the enemy to have been lost, four were taken by GWYNN'S Brigade, (the Third,) of HAYS' division; one of the most thoroughly drilled regiments in the service, the Fourteenth New-York Volunteers, came in and surmounted on the right of GWYNN'S brigade.

The most effective artillery fire was from ARNOLD'S battery in position in the rear of GWYNN'S brigade; and the enemy's flank was turned by Col. HAYS'S brigade, (the second of HAYS'.)

The loss in GWYNN'S brigade was greater in killed and wounded than in all the Second division, and the enemy's dead was heaped upon the flank of the Fourteenth New-York regiment of the Second division, First Minnesota and Seventh Michigan, thrown out across in GWYNN'S line, and remained there until evening, during good service.

JUSTITIA.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 26, 1863.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 29.

STATE FUNDS ON DEPOSIT TO BE TAXED.

By a decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, made to-day, deposits of bills by Canal Collectors, in banks of the State of New-York, as well as deposits by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund on the same banks at Albany, and the Manhattan Bank in New-York, beyond the amounts of their circulation respectively, are subject to assessment and taxation under the Internal Revenue act. Canal deposit banks of the State of New-York are not part of the legal machinery of the Treasury of that State, as has been claimed. For the purposes of taxation there is no distinction between money of a State loaned to a Bank and money of a private person loaned to a Bank. Nor in view of the Manhattan Bank does it make any difference that the institution does not pay interest, and holds the funds of the State as its financial agent and subject to the State's call. The money, while held by it, is a deposit. It is used, too, by the Manhattan Company in its ordinary business for Banking purposes, and therefore is taxable.

THE LOST FUNDS ON THE STEAMER RUTH.

The Court of Inquiry into the loss of Government funds by the burning of the steamer *Ruth*, has reported that she was fired by an incendiary, not for the particular purpose of destroying the public funds on board, but in conformity with what appears to be a plan of the rebels for the destruction of the water transportation in the Valley of the Mississippi, and thus crippling the movements of our armies. No Government officer or agent having the funds in charge is blamed for misconduct or neglect of duty in the premises. The report is approved.

COL. BILLY WILSON.

It is probable that authority will be granted to BILLY WILSON to raise a brigade in New-York City. Of course his success will be speedy and abundant. He is going to New-York before Tuesday to vote, and desires it to be known that his ballot shall be cast for the maintenance of the Union and the prosecution of the war. The Colonel brought here the warmest written recommendations from his Commanding Generals to Government to promote him to a Brigadeship, and to authorize him to bring new troops into the field.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIVE-TWENTIES.

The interest on the five-twenty bonds falling due Nov. 1, is a little less than two millions on bonds issued before the 1st day of May. The interest upon bonds issued since that date is to be added to the above sum—making it a little above two millions. The interest upon other National stocks is payable on the 1st of JANUARY and 1st of July.

THE INVALID CORPS.

The limitation in paragraph five, General Orders No. 178, under which no officer of the Invalid Corps can receive a commission higher than the grade of Major, is removed. The grades of Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel are authorized from Sept. 8, 1863.

RESURRECTIONISTS AT THE SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

A profound feeling of horror and resentment has been excited by the discovery that resurrectionists have disturbed the dead soldiers in the military graveyard near the Soldier's Home. Many have been disinterred and removed. Their empty coffins lie in the adjoining woods.

APPOINTMENT.

Hon. JOHN W. KILLINGER, ex-member of Congress, has been appointed Assessor of the Twelfth Collection District of Pennsylvania, vice EARLY resigned.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 29.

THE FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Deposits made for the five-twenty bonds on Monday next, the 2d of November, will not, it is ascertained at the Treasury Department, entitle depositors to bonds with full coupons from the 1st of November.

SECRETARY FIELD.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. FIELD, has sufficiently recovered from his illness to resume his official duties.

THE STATE QUOTAS OF VOLUNTEERS.

In the recent announcement of the "quotas" to the several States, under President LINCOLN's proclamation of Oct. 17, calling out an additional 300,000 men, the deficiencies of the States under former calls, and under the recent draft, are taken account of only in reference to a subsequent draft, in case another is rendered necessary by the failure to furnish the full quota of volunteers.

It is presumed that there will be no draft in those States which raise their quota of three hundred thousand volunteers called for by the President's proclamation; but in States where, through failure to raise their quota of the three hundred thousand volunteers, the draft has to be resorted to, all deficiencies at the time existing in each State will be taken into account. Drafted men and substitutes are entitled to the one hundred dollars bounty provided by law, and not to the increased bounty of three hundred dollars offered to volunteer recruits.

PACIFIC RAILROAD DIRECTORS.

STEPHEN HANCHETT, of Pennsylvania, and T. J. CASEY, of Illinois, have been appointed by the late Government Directors of the Pacific Railroad Company, as provided by law.

APPOINTMENT.

WM. N. GRIVEN has been appointed United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, in place of WM. W. EDWARDS, removed.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

The Bombardment Reopened on Monday Last —The Rebels Report no Damage Done.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Oct. 29.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Oct. 27 contains the following intelligence:

CHARLESTON, Monday, Oct. 26.

The enemy's batteries, Gregg and Wagner, opened fire at 11 o'clock this morning, with seven guns from the former and four from the latter. The fire was principally directed against Forts Sumter and Johnson. Two monitors were also engaged.

The firing ceased at dusk. One hundred shots were thrown from Morris Island and 100 from the monitors.

We fired from Moultrie. No damage done us yet. Our batteries replied vigorously.

FROM HAVANA.

By an arrival at this City, late last night, from Havana, we learn that news had been received there from St. Domingo to the 13th of October, and the Gen. SANTANA is reported to have been successful in two engagements with the Dominicans.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Germanic and City of Washington off Cape Race.

Federal Cruisers and Rebel Privateers at the Cape of Good Hope.

The Vanderbilt Repairing at Simon's Bay.

Capt. Semmes Hopes to Avoid an Encounter.

HENRY WARD BEECHER AT EXETER HALL.

A New Squadron of Iron-Clads to be Built for Great Britain.

MISCELLANEOUS CONTINENTAL NEWS.

CAPE RACE, Thursday, Oct. 29.

The steamship *Germanic*, from Hamburg, via Southampton on the 21st inst., passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock this (Thursday) morning, and the Royal Mail steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool, Oct. 21, via Queenstown, Oct. 22, passed Cape Race this noon. Both steamers were boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of news was obtained.

The *Germanic* has the United States mails, 280 passengers, and a full cargo.

The dates per the *Germanic* are three days later than those already received, and those by the *City of Washington* two days later still.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 20th inst.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 21st inst.

The steamship *City of Manchester* and the screw steamer *America* arrived out on the 22d.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The *Alabama*, *Georgia* and *Tuscarora* continue cruising around the coast of the Cape of Good Hope.

The *Vanderbilt* had arrived at the Cape in pursuit of the *Alabama*, and was repairing in Simon's Bay.

Capt. SEMMES has sold the bark *Sea Bride*.

No further captures had been made by the rebel vessels.

Capt. SEMMES will not, from motives of policy, seek an engagement with the *Vanderbilt*, but if his vessel should be blockaded in Simon's Bay by her will endeavor to elude her as she did the *Sea Jacinto* at Martinique.

Capt. SEMMES is of the opinion that *the Vanderbilt* is very much faster than the *Alabama*, and that if he should come to close quarters with her that he could not get away from her.

HENRY WARD BEECHER addressed an immense audience in Exeter Hall, London, on the 20th inst., upon the interests of the North. A few expressions of dissent were drowned in the general plaudits of the vast assemblage.

The *Daily News* says one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in London must have convinced Mr. BEECHER of the truth of Earl RUSSELL's assertion, that the great body of the English people were with the North, and cease him to return home as a messenger of peace and good-will between the two countries.

The *Times* combats Mr. BEECHER's arguments, and declares that he is not the man to convert the British public to the Federal cause.

Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railway shares have advanced 2½ per cent.

The Confederate loan is quoted at 65@67.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Admiralty had decided to construct a new squadron of iron gunboats, armor-plated double-screw propellers, to be armed with two heavy Armstrong guns.

Consols are steady, at 93¼ for money, and 93¼@93¼ for the account.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* says that the movements in Caucasus are serious.

The *Pays* denies that France participated in the negotiations upon the Polish question, and states that Austria and England are endeavoring to come to an understanding on the subject of an identical note. France awaits the result of these negotiations. Europe knows that France will adhere to every act according with existing circumstances, and assisting public opinion in Europe, which the agreement of the three Powers desire to represent.

The Rentes closed on the 20th instant at 67f. 30c.

RANCOUR had been nominated as Senator of France, and Mr. DELANGE as First Vice-President of the Senate.

It was reported that a new French loan of £14,000,000 Sterling would shortly be announced.

Bourse flat at 67f. 30c.

The Empress of the French was being honored in regal style by the Queen of Spain.

It was rumored that France was strongly urging the expulsion of the Ex-King of Naples from Rome.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna journals declare that there can be no question of isolated action on the part of the three Powers on the polish question.

DENMARK.

A large body of troops have been ordered to be massed on the Schleswig Southern frontier.

RUSSIA.

Two divisions of infantry are ordered to Poland, and several batteries, as reinforcements to the Russian troops already there.

The Black Sea fleets is being fully equipped.

POLAND.

The Czarlusky band has been completely dispersed near Lublin.

The Hotel de Ville at Warsaw had been set on fire by incendiaries and consumed.

All officials of Polish descent have been replaced by Russians.

SWEDEN.

The stipulations in the treaty of alliance with Denmark have been agreed upon, but the ratification of the same will not take place until the German troops are dispatched to Holstein.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

The Parliament of the Ionian Islands have resolved, by a vote of 39 to 6, that England's Protectorate shall cease immediately upon the Senate being dissolved, and that the Ionian Islands should be immediately annexed to Greece.

JAPAN.

Admiral KUPER'S fleet had arrived at Nagasaki. The negotiations failing to obtain the satisfaction demanded, KUPER bombarded the city and levelled it to the ground.

He then set on fire Prince SATSUMA'S three steamers and returned to Yokohama.

Kagosima is one mass of ruins. The palace, the fortifications and the arsenals are destroyed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Commercial per Germanic.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

COTTON—The sales of Monday and Tuesday sum up 20,000 bales, of which 10,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market has been easier and prices have advanced ⅛d.@⅛d. B.F.

BREADSTUFFS—Are quiet but steady. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and BIGELOW, ARTIA & Co. report Flour dull at 28s.@29s. Wheat quiet but steady. Corn quiet and tending downward; mixed 27s. 3d.@27s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—The same committee report Pork steady. Beef firm but quiet. Pork steady. Bacon easier. Lard firm. Butter firm. Tallow quiet and easier. Sales at 52s. 6d. PARKER—Ashes quiet but steady. Sugar unsettled and 6d. @1s. lower. Coffee inactive. Rice dull and small. Linseed Oil quiet. Resin inactive. Spirits Turpentine small sales at 32s. Petroleum dull and unchanged. Sales of refined 2s. 6d. pullet.

Consols closed on Tuesday, Wednesday, Oct. 21, at 93¼ for Money, and 93¼@93¼ for Account.

Commercial per City of Washington.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 21—Noon.

Cotton—Sales to-day 10,000 bales; the market buoyant and still advancing. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. Flour still advancing. Sugar, no sales since Friday. Coffee firm. Rice steady. Tea steady. Tallow quiet and steady. American Securities flat.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 22.

COTTON—Sales to-day 7,000 bales, the market closing quiet. Of the above, speculators and exporters took 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Corn active.

Provisions steady. Lard flat.

Petroleum heavy.

Consols, for money, 93.

Illinois Central Shares, 19@20 discount; Erie, 60 @65.

THE RUSSIAN BALL.

The Preparations on an Unprecedented Scale.

The Academy of Music to be Made a Fairy Palace.

THE BANQUETING IN IRVING HALL.

DELMONICO'S CULINARY AUSTERLITZ.

The grand Russian Ball, the anticipated splendors of which agitate the dreams of all fashionable-dom, is close at hand, the date having been fixed for Friday, November 6. The bespeaks, intensifying, speech-making and excitements that have preceded it ring through the length and breadth, not only of America, but even of Europe; and the Gotham sentry, far away on the borders of Canada, has by this time caught the rumor of the wonderful friendship displayed by the people of the West for his Supreme Highness, the Czar. It is quite in place, then, that there should be a special Ruler here about the crowning festival, and we are happy in being able, this morning, to communicate some highly interesting particulars on the subject.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC

is, as all know, to be the scene of the general display. There will be transacted all the preceding, attiring, bowing and scraping, dancing and dining, to which edification itself is of course to be lent. Recoloring, repainting, furbishing and scrubbing, greatly needed will brighten its general appearance. The whole interior will be thrown as far as possible into one vast space, the scenery removed and the parquet floored substantially throughout its entire extent. The decorations on the galleries and walls will not be so crowded and overdone as upon former like occasions, but selected with special taste and an eye to rich, but simple effect. Laces, the scenic artist of the establishment, is to have nothing more to do and absorb whatever money, combinations, and every ornamental appliances will be freshly original. Workmen are now engaged in repapering the lobbies in imitation of maple and satin-wood. These, as well as the other portions of the interior, are also to be furnished with new crimson carpets, which, in contrast with the statuary and marble vases indented with blooming exotics that are to stud each "coign of vantage," will alone compose a brilliant picture. The draperies of the Royal retreats and adjuncts, the tinkling up a score from innumerable lots and chandeliers, and the superb grouping of fair dames and gallant gentlemen, in their freshest and brightest gala dresses, will offer a spectacle surpassing all the preceding *fêtes* that gave New-York renown. The interior will afford accommodation for 3,000 persons, including the floors, corridors, side-rooms, boxes and galleries, with space to move and breathe at ease, and care will be taken that not the faintest hint concerning lack of destruction of dress and discomforture is that marred other festivals in the same place shall be avoided. Over the stage will be stretched a superb new white canopy with golden fringes, and beneath and beyond it will be arranged the most beautiful international devices. The building will be admirably and ingeniously ventilated, the atmosphere continually renewed, yet soft and summery; with the aid of the most powerful heaters, furnaces and stoves, and towers of myrtle and jessamine, starred with all the choicest beauties of the lands of the sun, or of "any other lands." Cloak and dressing-rooms are to be so arranged that there need be no peers of the old confession. Having thus in outline foreshadowed the arrangements of the grand dancing palace, how is

THE SUPPER ROOM.

Turning to the entrances of the Academy on Irving-place, the distinguished visitors will be conducted, at a given hour, through a covered passage across the way to Irving Hall, now under the control of Messrs. BARNUM & HARRISON. The accomplished, after leaving the Academy, will be in charge of LAFAYETTE HARRISON, Esq., whose tact and liberality are widely known. In the present instance his reputation is to be most worthily sustained. The passage leading to Irving Hall is an ingenious work; is to be put up in a few hours, and will be 150 feet long, 17 feet high, and 25 feet wide. And rising from the vestibule of one building to that of the other. It will be solidly put together, and so inclosed that neither the November air nor prying outside curiosity can molest it. It will be elegantly carpeted, draped with hangings of blue, gold and white, the Russian colors, and decorated with interrogational devices, Russian and American emblems, escutcheons and shields. The passage-way, which will take the place of the ordinary entrance to the concert, will be illuminated with 10 large chandeliers, and 20 gas-burners, and adorned with STEPHENS and Sawyer. After crossing the street, the guests will be received by a corps d'aide director only to the Academy Committee. The entrance and lobbies of Irving Hall will be freely decorated in green and black velvets, and the grand hall, the banqueting apartment, will be adorned and dressed in crimson, with white medallions of festoon-work, some 15 feet in length by 10 to 12 in width, of 37½ in height; it will be finely illuminated and with a cut-outline of the Russian and American arms, the display of Monitorial and American banners and emblems, and the varicolored hat of the ladies, the Hall will well nigh eclipse the Academy. Delmonico will, for the first time, have here his hair and upon hats, and intends to make the occasion the noble of the Pyramids—(an allusion to the crowns and jellies,—his Austerlitz. At the Prince of Wales Supper he was plastered for room, and the whole affair was it a success—a success! but here the broader basement range of Irving rooms and kitchens will be at his disposal, and he can make an effort worthy of his genius.

THE TABLES

will be arranged on each side and to the rear of the hall, the guests occupying them from the centre; the army of waiters will be ranged in the passages next the walls, and thus separated from the company, although at the most convenient points to serve them. At the banqueting-board there will be accommodation for 500 persons at one time and from 11 P. M. onward the supper will be served. The wines, ices, confectionery, fruit, etc., and ornaments will surpass any catering attempt in this country. A fine band of 40 pieces will furnish the music in the supper-room. Two celebrated bands of 20 performers each will furnish music to the Academy. Take the whole festival together and it will surpass in its features any that have hitherto delighted the great American Metropolis.

Tickets to the Russian Ball.

Each of the General Committee is entitled to five tickets to the Russian ball; these can be obtained at the rooms of the Executive Committee, No. 49 Wall-street, on Monday next.

GRAND UNION RALLY.

Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

Speeches by William Curtis Noyes of New-York, Lewis Barker of Maine, Gov. Yates of Illinois, Hon. Schuyler Colfax of Indiana, Hon. Salmon A. Grow of Penn-sylvania, and Gen. Thos. E. Gibbs of Tennessee.

The last grand rally of the loyal citizens of New-York City, prior to the election on Tuesday next, took place last evening at the Cooper Institute. The spacious hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and four large meetings were held without the building, which were addressed by local speakers. The hall was decorated for the occasion with our national colors, and over the stage was a transparency representing the Governor of this State addressing his "friends."

The meeting was called to order by WILLIAM A. DARLING, who announced as the presiding officer WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES.

On taking the Chair, Mr. NOYES thanked the meeting for the honor conferred on him in showing him so notable over the meeting. He desired to call the attention of the assembly before him to the great interests now involved in this contest. The Constitution, he said, was a great work, and which, under Providence, than its framers. It knew no servile race, but it contemplated the final eradication of that oppression to our land. In a constitutional form, the people of this country had said that slavery was not a national blessing, but a national curse, and should not be extended. But thirteen States rebelled to the sway of the Government had destroyed the Constitution, and made defiance to those States which obeyed it. They set up a new Government and inaugurated a new cause for quarrel. They refused a conversion to settle the difficulties, but made slavery the corner-stone of the new Government, and sought the arbitrament of war. We, too, had invoked the God of battles, having faith in His justice. The war was not yet ended, but the resources of the rebellion were within the clutches of our arms. Their leaders were discouraged and knew that defeat only could await them. With victory in our arms came the revulsion of July, the time at what their only hope was to place their ideas and choicest at the North in power. Though intervention was beyond their hope, the idea of certain foreign Powers had changed to our favor. Great Britain had made haste to recognize the Southern belligerent, but had now seen the necessity, as far as she could, to withhold further sympathy. The French Government was seeking to plant a throne in Mexico, it was said, to grasp some of the revolted States. England and France, it was said, desired to overthrow our Government, but our Constitution had outlived form after form of government in France, and constitution after constitution. Our Constitution-making was more perfect than in France. Assignats—paper money—without chance of redemption, was the only money in the Revolution of France. Traitors dominated in the streets of Paris. England presented a better contrast, but, nevertheless, had forcible constitutions had been again and again suspended and once for eight years. Conspirators and plots during the last part of GEORGE III.'s reign. GEORGE IV. also held practically an absolute sway; but the milder WILLIAM had practically given a new Constitution, and change upon change had taken place since VICTORIA had taken the throne. But during all this time our Constitution had remained unchanged, except in some slight unessential points. During the past twenty years had England and France been in terrible wars; but in our midst peace and prosperity had nearly all the time reigned. Our Government must be perpetuated, because we thought it best. We held domestic economy more precious than foreign fame. They were the managers of a time-honored party who, in the name of Democracy, forgot the teachings of its founders. They were the secret friends of the rebellion. They were jubilant only over our defeats, and sorrowful only when our armies met with success. They had opposed every measure to put down the rebellion, had rejoiced in the rebel invasions, and had sought to get up a counter revulsion here in support of it, and in every way had sought to dishearten the people and discourage our enemies. They sought to reverse the order of things—to abrogate the Emancipation Proclamation, born of war and necessity, and to establish here, perhaps, the institution of Slavery. But should we have peace with a divided Union, or peace with the Union restored? It should be with the continuation of the war that resulted in the enfranchisement of thirty millions of men. [Applause.]

A list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was then put in nomination and acceded to. Among them were the following:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Francis B. Cutting, Chas. J. L. Wardell, A. Willmans, A. C. Kingsland, R. H. McCurdy, Wm. H. Webb, Peter Cooper, George Opdyke, R. W. Jerome, W. H. Appleton, C. V. S. Roosevelt, J. B. Stevens, C. Luddington, Jos. B. Taylor, Hamilton Fish, C. O. Bryant, Simeon Draper, D. D. Winslow, Aug. Belmont, H. Day, James Harper, Thos. Cushing, James Shaw, B. C. Cowden, Wm. A. Darling, J. W. Warner, Wm. H. Doege, Thos. Ogilvie, R. Davis, D. Lohmaier, Fred. Knapp, N. Huggins, I. B. Bailey, Fred. Engel, R. W. Von Gernabaum, C. Meinzer, A. T. Stewart, L. Aspinwall, E. F. Carman, John J. Astor, B. D. Wainright, F. A. Titus, Chas. Curtis, D. D. Wright, Wm. F. Dixon, D. T. Brown, John M. Bloss, R. D. Brooks, T. B. Van Buren, A. B. Hoge, W. B. Dodge, Geo. W. Bunt, J. Oberdorfer, S. P. Gilbert, D. D. Conover, A. Brotherson.

SECRETARIES.

J. F. Richards, Esq., Aaron Close, Esq., Thos. B. Aston, Esq., Jos. Harrison, Esq., E. Belloch, Esq., Jos. G. Cranz, Esq., S. N. Simonson, Esq., J. R. Dubois, Esq., Ed. Phillips, Esq., Simon Seward, Esq., Geo. W. Bush, Esq., R. S. Goelet, Jr., Robert Campbell, Esq., Chas. Lawrence, Esq., Jesse Peterson, Esq., Richard Hoe, Esq., Rufus Hatch, Esq., S. W. Johnson, Esq., E. Clay Dennett, Esq., Hugh Nesbitt, Esq., G. W. Bertine, Esq.

HON. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, by request of the Committee, offered a long series of resolutions. They set forth that the Whig and Democratic parties have fulfilled their missions and are defunct; that there is no distinction between those who adhere to a foreign despot or to a domestic traitor; rejoice that the Democratic machine has failed using their tried leaders and wheeling in for the Union, render acknowledgments to the army and navy, congratulate the loyal on the defeat of WOODWARD, VOORHEES and VALLANDIGHAM, warmly commend the Administration, the ability and success of which are proving, the fidelity of the loyal Governors of the States, the feeders; approve the acts of Congress in regard to the enrollment, bounties, and the future organization of rebel property, opening the lands of the South to free white labor, pledge friendly troops of every color, creed and nationality of the President's immortal proclamation, and the unconditional emancipation of the slaves. The State ticket presented by the Union Convention, the Governorship especially lauded, as are the Judiciary, Legislature, County and Judicial Officers; the coalition of the hostile factions of the Democracy, the Union City ticket denounced as unprincipled, and the resolutions conclude with asserting that no outright citizen can fail to perceive that the honor and safety of New-York are involved in the success (to be achieved only by organized effort and persistent good faith) of the entire Union County and Judicial Ticket.

The President then appropriately introduced LEWIS BARKER, of Maine.

MR. BARKER said that when he came to this City and saw his name announced to speak at the Cooper Institute to-night, he had arranged a quiet little speech, but here he had forgotten it all, and he must now fall back upon the idea that should come to him upon the moment. He had heard the resolutions that had been read. They were in the same spirit as those that they went into the campaign in Maine with, though somewhat longer he must confess. He had drawn a series of resolutions in a school-house as follows:

1. Resolved, That the rebellion is unconstitutional.
2. Resolved, That it is constitutional to put it down.
3. Resolved, That Mr. LINCOLN is putting it down.
4. Resolved, That we will support him in putting it down.

[Loud applause.]

When he had said and had men of the South set this rebellion in motion, they relied upon three elements for support. First, that the Northern men would not fight. But two years and a half and gone by, and they have had gone down to the South, and had kindindated Northern courage and Northern valor—that our men did not show itself in Fourth

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platform. [Applause.] Their second reliance, that if we did come ourselves to the effort to save the country after having sent the navy abroad and robbed the arsenals, was foreign intervention. Their programme was to divide the country and court aid from Europe. Why was New-York was to be involved in conflict with the friends of Gov. SEWARD could not be the government of the State. And New-England was to be crushed the South for the compliment. They had too many points matters to make New-England a separate country in such an enterprise. [Laughter.] New-England had a connection with the Union and trade relief in support, for the Methodist minister, the Methodist minister, the Methodist minister, in general the faith of God that they were more valuable to our country than the South. Great Britain had been influenced by the South as a belligerent power, but he thanked God that the proclamation of Emancipation had caused it that power to hold back in her career of wrong, and to give aid only surreptitiously. And for what had our larger elements of her income services to the rebellion? Was it the day would arrive when the Democratic party had always been the party of the South? Was it the day when the Democratic party had always been the party of slavery? Was it the day when the Democratic party had always been the party of the rebels? Was it the day when the Democratic party had always been the party of the rebels? Was it the day when the Democratic party had always been the party of the rebels

THE BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE.

VOL. XVIII. NO. 3.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1852.

PRICE ONE CENT.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Supervisors.

LABORS OF THE BOARD—KINGS POORA.

Yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, the twenty-second vessel of the fleet of steam-sloops-of-war authorized by the Act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1847, was launched into the Navy. Mechanicsville has number of white residents, and is situated on the Brooklyn Navy-yard, there was a very large number of persons present, many of whom were ladies. The difficulty of obtaining admission to the yard, however, kept out the thousands who were assembled around the gates of the yard. Since the launch of the Saratoga, no accident whatever occurring. Capt. Stringham, the Commandant of the Navy-yard, is entitled to much credit for the admirable manner in which the launch was conducted.

The Saratoga is a fine vessel, and is a credit to the Navy Department. She is 1,726 tons burthen, and is to be armed with 20 guns. She is a sister vessel to the Albany, which was launched from the Navy-yard some months since.

The Saratoga was built under the superintendence of Naval Constructor Lenthall, and the Albany under the superintendence of Naval Constructor Hartt. Both vessels are models of beauty and symmetry, and reflect great credit upon the builders.

The Saratoga will be commanded by Capt. Lavallette, and the Albany by Capt. Mervine.

The Saratoga will be launched to-day, and the Albany on Monday next.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. Present—Supervisors Bergen, Bergen, Bergen,

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Oct 29, 1868—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 1 bbl. Ashes, 79,864 bbls. Flour, 324 bags Corn Meal, 103,142 bush. Wheat, 169 bush. Rye, 23,979 bush. Barley, 28,320 bush. Corn, 97,000 bush. Oats, 106 pkgs. Provisions, and 649 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are very quiet, in the absence of receipts. Pearls are nominal at 6@6½c. and Pots at 5½@5¾c. for 1st sorts.

BREADSTUFFS—The receipts in Yorkshire at present, the current year included, prices have advanced 20@30c. per bbl. At the week, the market was less buoyant, in sympathy with Gold and Exchange. Higher grades, were not eager to sell, especially the medium and higher grades, the available supply of which was quite moderate. The reported receipts were fully the equivalent mainly of common brands. Sales, since our last, 24,700 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 90@$6 25; poor to choice old and new Round Hoop extra Ohio, closing brands, at $6 40@$7 25; Superfine State and Western.....$5 90 @$6 20
Extra State.....$6 30 @$6 75
Extra Double Extra, Indiana, Michigan, &c.....$6 45 @$7 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands.....$7 15 @$7 40
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....$7 35 @$8 00
Extra Genesee.....$7 70 @$8 00
Poor to very choice Extra Missouri.....$7 80 @$11 50
Southern Flour is in fair request at former prices, about our last. 2,000 bbls. at $5 95@$7 25 for common to good superfine; $7 30@$10 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, the latter for very choice family. Canada Flour is in better request, 1,000 bbls. at former rates. Sales 1,400 bbls. Rye Flour is in demand at $5 70@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and steady. Sales 125 bbls. Brandywine at $4 15 ₱ bbl. Out Meals are in moderate demand, at $6 00@$6 50 for Rolled, and $7@$7 50 for Standard. Wheat is in better request, and prices have advanced 2@3c. ₱ bush., closing firm. Sales 169,000 bush. at $1 37@$1 40 for Amber State; $1 40@$1 43 for Amber Michigan, &c.; $1 45@$1 48 for Amber Iowa; $1 50@$1 53 for Red Western; $1 55@$1 56 for Amber Western, and $1 60@$1 63 for Amber Milwaukee Club. Rye is quiet and steady. Sales 2,000 bush. at $1 22@$1 23 for Western. Barley is in more demand, at $1 13@$1 20 ₱ bushel. Sales 22,500 bushels. Barley Malt is quiet and steady, at $1 25@$1 45 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is selling freely at $1 02½@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request at 20c.@22c. for New, and 18c.@22c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ₱ lb.

HEMP—Manilla has been more active, with sales reported of 1,250 bales, chiefly to arrive, the private terms, but in part at the ruling rates. 125 bales Jute changed hands at $17 50 ₱ ton.

LUMBER—The demand remains good for the principal kinds, at full prices.

NAVAL STORES—Are in quiet demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 53½@53½c. in gallon; Resin at $2 20@$2 25 for No. 2@$3 50@$3 60 ₱ bbl.; Pitch at $2 50@$2 55; Tar at $3 50@$3 60 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite active at advanced prices. Sales since our last, 3,400 bbls. at $21 50@$22 25 for Mess; $22 50@$23 for Extra Mess; $24 50@$25 for Prime Mess, and $17 for do. up to 1st January; $21 50@$22 for Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands; $21 for Extra Ohio, trade brands; $20 for Prime Mess; $18 for Prime; $16 50@$17 for Extra Clear, and $15@$15 50 for Prime Mess. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 9c. for Hams, and 9½c.@9¾c. for Shoulders. Bacon continues in fair request, at 9½c. for Rough Sides, and 10½c. for Clear. Lard is active and firmer, at 9¾c. for Prime, and 10½c. for Prime Steam, according to quality, ₱ lb. Sales 500 bbls. Tallow is active and buoyant; sales 2,500 bbls. at 9½c. for future delivery, and 10c. for prime, ₱ lb. Beef continues in demand, at former rates. Sales 1,400 bbls. Rumps at $16 50@$18 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $5 70@$6 40 for superfine Western and State; sales 125 bbls. Corn Meal is steady and in moderate demand at $4 20@$4 40 for Jersey; $4 45@$4 60 for Marshall's Calorie, afloat, $4 25@$4 30 for Fairfax, and $5 30 for Brandywine

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1863.

Entertainments this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ione; or, The Last Days of Pompeii.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Giant Boy, Moving Wax Figures, &c., all day—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, Temperance and Rabbit, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

BOWERY—Richard III.; or, The Battle Field.

BURTON'S GARDEN—The Rogue of Bogota.

WINTER GARDEN—Turning the Tables—He's Jack Sheppard—Tourists.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—My Preserver—Po-ca-hon-tas; or, Ye Gentle Savage.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn—Katy Kearney—Day After the Wedding.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway.)

ALHAMBRA CIRCUS—Equine Arena.

IRVING HALL—Grand Promenade Concert.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A telegram from Chattanooga, dated Wednesday last, conveys the important intelligence that the enemy's position on Lookout Mountain has been shelled and their evacuation is a necessity. The credit of the achievement is credited to a detachment of the Eleventh Ohio regiment, under Col. Stanley, who floated fifty pontoons down the Tennessee River in face of the rebel sharpshooters, landed at Brown's Ferry and drove the enemy from the ridge on the south side, thus opening communication with Bridgeport. A later dispatch says that 2,000 of Gen. Palmer's division, under Gen. Hazen, had succeeded in driving the enemy from Lookout Mountain. Our special correspondent at Chattanooga says, in a dispatch dated Wednesday, that the intelligence respecting Bragg's movement to get between Burnside and Chattanooga, though generally believed, is not altogether reliable.

Gen. Meade has, in some respects, changed the position of his forces within the past two, in order to protect the workmen engaged in reconstructing the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. While this movement was in progress on Wednesday morning, a demonstration was made by the enemy against the Sixth corps, but nothing was accomplished by them beyond driving the pickets a short distance. Refugees and prisoners positively assert that Lee has dispatched a large force to Lynchburgh, Va., to cooperate with Bragg against Burnside.

A Charleston dispatch to the Richmond Enquirer says that firing was resumed by Gen. Gillmore and Admiral Dahlgren on Tuesday last against Forts Sumter and Johnston. We opened with seven guns from Gregg and four from Wagner, and two monitors also participated in the engagement. The rebels replied with vigor from Moultrie, and at dusk the commanding ceased. Our batteries threw 100 shots, and the monitors expended 166 in the affair. The rebels say that we did no damage to them.

FROM EUROPE.

The arrival yesterday of the steamships *Germania* and *City of Washington* off Cape Race, gives five days' later advices from Europe. The most interesting item of news refers to the rebel cruisers and Federal cruisers at the Cape of Good Hope. The United States steamer *Vanderbilt* had safely arrived at that point in pursuit of the *Alabama*, and was repairing at St. Simon's Bay. Her presence seems to have been known to Capt. Semmes, who will avoid an engagement if possible. He is of opinion that she is much faster than the *Alabama*, and if it happens that his vessel is blockaded, he will endeavor to slip out unobserved as he did when watched last year by the *San Jacinto* at Martinique. Henry Ward Beecher had addressed an immense audience at Exeter Hall on American affairs. Great Britain, after all the recent glorification of her iron-clad channel fleet, does not seem to be satisfied that they are quite the thing, and the Admiralty Board has determined to build a new squadron of gunboats, armor-plated, to carry two Armstrong guns. England and America, according to the Paris *Pays*, are still in consultation respecting an identical note on the Polish question, and France will abide by every act necessary to meet the demands of public opinion in Europe. The Russian troops in Poland had been reinforced, and the Black Sea flotilla was to be fully equipped. Denmark was massing a large body of troops on the Schleswig Southern frontier. The stipulations of a treaty of alliance between Sweden and Denmark had been agreed upon, but would not be ratified until the German troops advanced into Holstein. The Ionian Islands were to be annexed to Greece immediately upon the dissolution of the Senate. The Liverpool Cotton market was excited on the 31st, and prices had advanced ½d. @ ¾d. W. B. Breadstuffs and Provisions remained steady. Consols closed at 93¼ for money, and 93¼@93¾ for account.

Advices from Japan state that Admiral Kuper's fleet had arrived at Nagasaki, and failing to obtain the satisfaction by negotiation, the Admiral had bombarded the city, and converted it into a mass of ruins. He also [illegible] three steamers before returning to Yokohama.

GENERAL NEWS.

The sales of the Popular Loan of the United States in this market yesterday amounted to *three and a half millions*, the largest single day's business yet reported. The market for Money was active at 7 @ 7 per cent. The Railway Stocks closed lower than on Wednesday. Gold opened higher in the afternoon, but fell back later in the day to 44[illegible] @ 44[illegible] cent.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. A petition was presented to increase $2,000 to the Chief Constableship. The [illegible] from the Commissioners to increase the pay of the laborers in all the Departments to $2 per day was laid over, on the suggestion of Mr. Boole, to have an ordinance drafted to effect the object, which cannot be done legally by a simple resolution. The Board adjourned till 1 P. M. to-day. The Councilmen failed of a quorum, and adjourned to Monday at 4 o'clock.

The "broad arrow," which the English papers tell us was affixed to the rebel rams, simply indicates possession by Her Majesty. It is a Government mark, somewhat in the shape of an arrow head, which is stamped, cut, or otherwise fixed on all solid materials used in Her Majesty's ships or dock-yards, in order to prevent embezzlement and royal naval stores. The mark was assumed at the time of the Heptarchy, (when the arrow was considered the most powerful weapon of attack,) as distinguishing the property of the King. To alter, deface, or remove any property thus marked, is a criminal offence, punishable with a fine.

According to the English army returns for the year 1861, 23,191 recruits were examined at the headquarters of the recruiting districts, and 4,000 of them were pronounced unfit for service.

The Russian naval officers have been invited to visit Portland. The fleet will proceed to that port after the visit to Boston, should no orders prevent it be received from home.

The Washington Evening Star says it is certainly known that our prisoners in Richmond were never so badly treated as at present. They are being starved by the rebel authorities, and more or less of them are actually dying from exposure to the cold in their nakedness. The excuse for this treatment is that the rebel Government does all it can for them, their troops in the field faring nearly as badly. The War Department is straining every nerve to relieve these unfortunate men, though it is feared that much intended for them will, on arriving within the rebel lines, be diverted to other purposes.

Gov. Buckingham has called an extra session of the Legislature, for the purpose of adopting some measures to provide the volunteers asked for from Connecticut under the recent call of the President. Nov. 5 is the day fixed for the assembling of the Legislature.

One of the officers of the ship *Annie F. Schmidt*, captured by the pirate *Alabama*, states that several of the officers of the *Alabama* declared that the bark *Sea Bride*, of Boston, captured off Table Bay, was not a lawful prize, she being within the three miles of the shore, and Semmes himself seemed to doubt the legality of his capture, although the sailing-master told him she was 24 miles from land. He further states that two of the *Alabama's* crew belonged in Maine, viz.: Albert Gurney, of Biddeford, and Samuel Wallace, of Eastport. They deserted at Cape Town, as did about a dozen others.

Breadstuffs opened briskly yesterday at slightly advanced prices, but closed tamely, in response to the fluctuations in Gold. Provisions were in more demand, especially Pork, which sold freely, in part for future delivery, at higher rates. Rio Coffee and Black Teas were in fair request. Cotton was less active and less buoyant. Hay, Hemp, Hops, Salt, Cassia, Lathe, Lumber and Tallow were in good demand. Whisky was doing better. Sugars, Molasses, Oils, Rice, Seeds, Metals, Tobacco and Naval Stores were quiet. The freight market was decidedly firmer, with less shiproom available, and more produce offering.

The Democrats and the Copperheads.

It is said, on apparently good authority, that at least *seventy thousand* Democrats in Pennsylvania voted for Gov. Curtin at the recent election. In Ohio the number of Democrats who gave their suffrages to John Brough was still larger in proportion. Gov. Curtin was a Republican in his antecedents, John Brough a Democrat; but this difference was not thought of in the two canvasses. It was enough that they were both staunch friends of the war, and the regular Union candidates.

The great question here in New-York is—How many of the old Democrats will support the Union ticket? Will there be the same measure of independence of party exhibited here by them as has been so decisively shown in the other two great States? If so, Copperheadism will get an unheard-of smiting in New-York next Tuesday.

New-York gave Mr. Lincoln, at the Presidential election, a majority of about forty thousand. But an insignificant fraction of those who then voted for him—we believe not one thousand all told—are now found among the opponents of the Administration. Large numbers of them, it is true, have been drawn off to the war, and are practically disfranchised for the time; but the Democrats have lost by the same means in nearly equal proportion. Therefore, an immense Union majority is assured, if there is anything like the same accession to the Union party from the Democratic ranks as has been realized in the other States.

Why should there not be such accessions? Neither in Pennsylvania nor in Ohio have so many prominent leaders of the old Democratic party gone over to the support of the Administration. It would be impossible to name men who, three years ago, had the confidence of the Democratic party of this State to a greater extent than Dickinson, and Dix, and Brady, and Van Buren, and Porter, and Tremain, and Cochrane, and Sickles; and yet these all, as well as many others of perhaps less note, are now found among the staunchest adherents of the Administration. If the old chiefs of the party have thus thrown off their old party trammels, why should not the same influences operate upon the rank and file? If in the other States the rank and file have so largely rallied to the support of the old flag, with comparatively little encouragement upon the part of the old leaders, why should there be any greater holding back here where that encouragement is so very decided?

Besides, the New-York Democracy has a peculiar stimulus in this direction, which did not exist in the other States. We mean the mischief and shame of a Copperhead Administration. Gov. Seymour has here practically demonstrated in the eyes of all the people the evil of opposition to the Government in a great national emergency like the present. He has written them out in letters of flame and blood that have horrified every right-minded man from one extremity of the State to the other. The disgrace of it does not attach to him simply; it is necessarily shared also by the Democratic party which put him in power, and which he still professes to represent. The party in Pennsylvania and Ohio, not having been in power, has been subjected to no such brand of faithlessness. Honest Democrats there had comparatively nothing to resent. They occupied much the same position in respect to their candidates that honest Democrats did the last year, when they trusted to the fair promises of Horatio Seymour in reference to the future, without any practical experience of him to make it manifest that he would not make good those promises. We say that with the practical experience of the past year, the Democrats of this State have a vastly stronger reason to break away from their party than their brethren had in the other States. We are confident that this reason will operate, and that tens of thousands who honestly gave their votes to Horatio Seymour last year, in the belief that he would in good faith do all in his power to prosecute the vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, will now, with the spirit that becomes undeceived men, repudiate him and his works.

Many well-meaning Democrats cling to the Copperheads, in the vain imagination that they are thus keeping true to their old party organization, and that they are opposing the Republican party of other days. Nothing could be more erroneous. Neither of the old parties exist. The events of the last two years have completely destroyed their identity—and what is more, have completely destroyed the very objects of their former being. The Charleston platform and the Chicago platform are both as totally obsolete, as utterly irrelevant to the present order of things as the Twelve Tables of Rome. The most salient distinction between the two was that the one established Slavery in the territories, while the other prevented Slavery in the territories; and yet there is no man now so mad as to imagine that the time can possibly ever return when that will be a practical question. Slavery, not only in the Territories, but everywhere else, has had its day. The war, by its own inevitable operations, has destroyed it beyond all possibility of recovery. And in like manner the war has broken up all the old issues upon which the parties lived and struggled. It has brought an absolutely new order of things; and one which forces all considerate men, whether they like it or not, into new positions. The sole question now is, *whether the Government, which is struggling against a rebellion which seeks its life, shall be supported, or not?* Those who are for supporting it have, in consistency, no alternative but to support the war, and the constituted authorities which conduct the war. All support which falls short of this, however rightly inclined, is no support at all. Just as a prop, which falls short an inch, however correct its bearing, is no prop at all. There are various degrees of defection; but any defection whatever, in a crisis like this, is a crime. The man who does not come square, plump up to the maintenance of the war, by which alone the country can be saved, however patriotic he may be in spirit, is no patriot in fact; and however Democratic in sentiment he may have once been, now assumes the name of Democrat but to disgrace it. Truer words were never uttered than by that great Democratic leader, Stephen A. Douglas:

"Patriotism emanates from the heart, fills the soul, infuses itself into the whole man, and speaks and acts the same language. A friend of his country in war will feel, speak and act for his country, serve his country's cause, and hate his country's enemies. America wants no friend, acknowledges the fidelity of no citizen, who, after way is declared, condemns the justice of her cause, and sympathizes with the enemy. All such are traitors in their hearts."

The Union of Forces—Our Opportunity in Virginia.

The admirable strokes by which the four independent armies of the West, (Burnside's, Rosecrans', Hooker's and Grant's,) operating on different lines, and toward different aims, have been consolidated into one, should be immediately imitated in the case of our forces in Virginia. We have now in that State two independent armies—the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Meade, and the "Army of Virginia," under Gen. Foster, with its headquarters at Fortress Monroe—both of which have Richmond as their objective, and yet each, seemingly, too weak to accomplish the desired work. Can any man tell the wisdom of thus keeping these two forces divided in fruitless inaction? The army on the Peninsula is too strong merely to garrison Fortress Monroe, and yet too weak to attempt an advance to Richmond. The Army of the Potomac also is thought to be insufficient for this end, and yet it is certainly unnecessarily strong for the mere *feinment* duty of "covering Washington." With the consolidation of these two forces, a serious effort might be made on the one or the other line—by the Peninsula or the overland route—to capture the rebel capital.

There never has been a time in the whole course of the war, when it was more imperative that a serious effort in this direction should be made. The importance of this springs not from the mere consideration of Richmond, *but from the intimate relations which operations in Virginia at present bear to the fortunes of the war in Tennessee.* There is hardly a doubt that the rebels rulers, relying on the embarrassment which the destruction of the railroad leading to the Rapidan will cause military operations, and on the depletion of the Army of the Potomac, are now preparing, by the further transfer of troops from the east to the west, and the accumulation of a formidable force in front of Chattanooga, to attempt the carrying out of Jeff. Davis' promise to drive the Union army out of Tennessee.

The best possible method of checkmating this design is by a powerful diversion in Virginia in a vigorous campaign Richmondwards. We believe the audacious and energetic demonstrations which the rebels are now making north of the Rappahannock, on our front and flanks, are made with the one view of keeping the Army of the Potomac "bound in its nasty doubts and fears." It will be pusillanimous if we allow ourselves to be deceived by these hollow masks. There never was so favorable an opportunity as this for an advance on the rebel capital. In our attempts, thus far, we have always been met by equal, if not by superior numbers; but we do not believe there are to-day forty thousand rebels between Meade and Richmond. Let us therefore unite our scattered forces and have a vigorous Fall campaign. The highest military considerations demand it. "On to Richmond," has not always been a wise watch-word, but it is eminently so at the present time.

A Good Example.

From the *Tribune*.

"Hon. Benj. F. Manierre has declined the Independent Union nomination for Senator from the Sixth District, leaving William Lawrence, Jr., the only anti-Copperhead candidate. Mr. Manierre once represented that District in the Senate, and served with eminent fidelity and efficiency. At the last election he was the leading Union candidate, though his rival had the great advantage of being sustained by the regular nominee. Yet as *failure* in his case would evidently as well as *pre-tentially* be withdrawing and doing all in our to elect Mr. Lawrence, whose popularity is undoubted, and whose, we trust, is no longer doubtful."

CAN NOT BE SOLD.

"The friends of Mr. Gallagher in the Fifth Assembly District of Kings County (Ninth, Eleventh and Twentieth Wards of Brooklyn) held a meeting at the Cumberland-street Church (near Lafayette-avenue) this evening to ratify the nomination. *We beg those members of the District who think Mr. C. deserves to be re-elected to attend. If the people want Mr. Gallagher to represent them, they have a right to their choice.*"

Mr. Gallagher is rushing as an independent candidate against the regular Union nominee, Mr. Feeley. "The people" have undoubtedly "a right" to elect him if they choose; but the fact that their delegates in Convention did not select him as their candidate, would seem to imply that they preferred Mr. Feeley. We have never heard from the *Tribune*, or anybody else, that there was any complaint or suspicion of unfairness in the nomination of Mr. Feeley, as of the slightest truthfulness, personal or political, on his part for the place. Would it not be quite as well, then—quite as likely to secure a serviceable and desirable result—to allow the people to choose directly between the Union candidate and the Copperhead candidate, so to distract their choice by running an independent nominee? Would not Mr. Gallagher act quite as "wisely and patriotically by withdrawing," as Mr. Manierre has done? Or has he or his retainers to the political preferences and associations which secured his election last year, as to prefer the election of a Democrat over any Union man but himself?

Final Decree in the Case of the Hiawatha.

We notice that a final decree was entered yesterday in the case of the prize ship *Hiawatha* and her cargo, in the United States Circuit Court. The case has been noticeable as being one of the first, if not the first, of the prize cases which came before the District Court at the breaking out of the rebellion. At that time great doubt prevailed as to the principles which the Courts would lay down in reference to the law of prize as applicable to the state of things then existing. Eminent counsel were engaged on behalf of the vessel, and professed themselves not a little disappointed when Judge Betts decided the case in accordance with the principles which have since become the settled law. An appeal was taken by the Circuit Court, and then to the Supreme Court at Washington, where the decree was affirmed, and now, in less than two years and a half from the commencement of the case, the final decree is entered in the cause. It would be a great public benefit if a final decision could be reached in as short a time in the Courts of this State.

Another matter, which has given interest to the case of the *Hiawatha*, was the mysterious disappearance of part of her cargo, which, as our readers will recollect, was spirited off to Liverpool before the rest of it was sold. We do not see that the final decree makes any reference to that matter. We recollect that an order to show cause was made in the matter by Judge Nelson more than a year ago, but we do not recollect ever to have seen that any cause was shown, or any further proceedings taken in the matter.

We are glad to see that our sailors are to have so large an amount distributed among them as arises out of this one case. But we shall not forget—and we surmise *they* will not—that the amount should have been some $12,000 to $15,000 larger than it is. We trust that the entry of this final decree does not signify that this amount is to be given up without any effort for its recovery.

Strong Meat for Democratic Babes.

While Gov. Seymour, Superintendent Purdy and the *World*, are busy trying to raise a war-cry as the rallying summons for the Democratic party at the coming election, we commend to their notice the utterances of some of their candidates on this subject. We have a report of a Democratic meeting held at Chester, Orange County, a few days since, over which Hon. D. B. St. John presided. He is the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, and must be presumed to know something of the principles and sentiments which the election of himself and his associates is expected to establish. He made some opening remarks, in which he stated that *he* opposed the Administration because he did not consider it competent to govern the country. A long series of resolutions was adopted, from which we select the following:

Resolved, That Abolitionism is the mother of Secession, and the responsible cause of our present difficulties.

Resolved, That war is *disunion*, and a *remedy worse than the disease* which the Government applied to Slavery.

Resolved, That in our judgment the Government will not be restored by waging war against the seceding States. That the policy which burns cities, devastates hundreds of miles of territory, destroys the lives of hundreds of thousands of our fellow-citizens, and fills the land with widows and orphans, is not a policy which is commended to us by the voice of wisdom or the instincts of humanity. That "brute force" is not calculated to win back the Constituent States.

Resolved, That the only rightful means of which we are provided for in the Constitution, for putting down a State, *is one occurring on the limits of a State*, and the authority of the President and Congress to put down such rebellion by force, is dependent upon the *demand of the Legislature of such State, or of the Governor when the Legislature* is not in session, and that the mode and manner of putting down or disposing of all other rebellions belong to the people in their sovereign capacity.

Resolved, That in support of the above principles, we will give a united support to the nominees of the Democracy of New-York, made in Convention at Albany, on the 9th day of September.

This is reasonably explicit. It comes up to the Democratic standard as established by the new Gospel of Peace. We trust Gov. Seymour and Tammany, and the War Democrats generally, will put it in their pipes and smoke it. Going for the war in one breath, and passing such resolutions as these in the next, must come up to the Governor's idea of going for War and Conciliation at the same time.

Blair's Buttons.—Some of the papers are making a great deal of noise about the amount of liquor drank, or at least ordered, by Maj.-Gen. Blair, while he was in command of a division in the rear of Vicksburgh. Now, we don't see any sense in this. In the first place, the packages of brandy and bitters for which Blair's order has been found, never reached that officer. In the second place, if they had reached him, the quantity ordered was moderate; for the horrible water that our troops had in the Summer months while in the rear of Vicksburgh, was unusable unless there was "something mixed with it." When some one charged Gen. Grant, in the President's hearing, with drinking too much liquor, Mr. Lincoln, recalling Gen. Grant's successes, said that if he could find out what brand of whisky Grant drank, he would send a barrel of it to all the other commanders. In like manner, Gen. Blair's liquor, or orders for it, seem never to have affected his efficiency at the head of his gallant and victorious divisions.

Removal of Generals.—A cotemporary says that "the rebels never change the commanders of their armies," and contrasts, in this respect, their policy with ours. This is a great error. Their main army in Virginia has had three commanders—Beauregard, Johnston and Lee. Their army on the Mississippi, which was finally driven into Vicksburgh and captured, had repeated changes of commanders; and the same was the case with nearly all their minor armies. Their Tennessee or Central army has remained under Bragg for a long time; but if we had retained a General in command who had invariably been defeated as often, lost as much artillery and suffered as many defeats, we should have had no end of denunciation of our military authorities.

Mexico.—Señor Romero was yesterday received by the President as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic; and he made a very neat speech on the occasion, to which Mr. Lincoln neatly responded. Señor Romero said that "the Government and people of Mexico entertain the greatest friendship and consideration for the Government and people of the United States of America, and fervently desire the prosperity, aggrandizement and welfare of the country," and to this the President replied that the Envoy knew "how sincerely and how profoundly the United States desired that Mexico might always enjoy the blessings of domestic and foreign peace with perfect security, prosperity, independence and freedom." Such sentiments of mutual esteem between the representatives of the two North American Republics are gratifying.

Grant at Chattanooga.—Gen. Grant's troops at Chattanooga have gained a very important success in the capture of Lookout Mountain—and another not less important is the opening of communications with Bridgeport. The rebel position on Lookout Mountain commanded the town of Chattanooga, though not our lines, but the rebels were able to menace and annoy us from it. The fact that they are driven away adds strength to Gen. Thomas' position. Gen. Grant began work in his new Department neatly and successfully, and we have no doubt he will yet end it grandly.

The Brooklyn Mayoralty.—Three candidates are in the field—Benjamin Prince for the Copperheads, Col. A. M. Wood for the Unionists, and Martin Kalbfleisch, Independent. All these are of Democratic antecedents; but the Republicans unite with a large number of War Democrats in giving Col. Wood their enthusiastic support. Between them, we trust it will be found that there is staunch patriotism enough in Brooklyn to elect him. It will be an anomaly if a city which has derived so much lustre from the gallant conduct of its soldiers in this war, should prefer an unmitigated Copperhead to be its executive officer over the leader of its own famous Fourteenth. Col. Wood is, to say the least, every whit the equal of his chief competitor in ability and personal character, while he as much excels him in patriotic sentiment and service as one Northern man can excel another.

Amusements.

Alhambra Circus.—This evening is devoted to the benefit of the urbane and gentlemanly assistant manager Mr. Lafayette Nixon, on which occasion, in addition to the ordinary great and numerous attractions of the Circus—including the wonderful Bedouin Arabs, Mmes. Maude Macarte, Ernst Bosco, James Cook, &c.—a host of volunteers will appear for this night only, foremost among whom are Mme. Louise Fountaine, the renowned French equestrienne, in her great *manège* act; Mr. William Kennedy, the American jester, &c. Another startling novelty will be the debut of "The Ghost on Horseback." We have had "Ghosts" in all shapes but never previously a spectral illusion on a living horse.

Winter Garden.—Benefit of Mr. Clarke. This evening this most popular and mirth-provoking artist takes his farewell and only benefit this season at this house. He offers a bill of unusual attraction, appearing in five of his best comic characters, and those who visit him may calculate on an evening of "laughter and delight."

Reception of the Mexican Minister.

THE MEXICAN MINISTER PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS.

Señor Don Matias Romero was to-day presented to the President by the Secretary of State as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic. On delivering his credentials he made the remarks of which the following is a translation:

I have the honor to place in your Excellency's hands the letters of the Constitutional President of the United Mexican States, which accredit me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico near your Excellency's Government. Two neighboring and friendly Governments, which divide between them the vast and rich portion of this continent, and whose laws are ruled by identical institutions, can have but identical interests, which will be augmented and strengthened in a great degree by drawing more closely together the friendly relations which happily exist between them, and by developing the commercial intercourse through which both, in the result, will be mutually benefited. The Government and people of Mexico profess the greatest friendship and consideration for the Government and people of the United States of America, and fervently desire the prosperity, aggrandizement and welfare of this country. On me has fallen the honor of being chosen to express these sentiments of good-will; and in the discharge of my official duties my greatest efforts will be directed to the accomplishment of the desires of my Government, which are also mine, to maintain and strengthen the bonds of friendship which connect Mexico with the United States, and to promote the development of the commercial interests which will more closely draw together the ties by which the two nations are already united. I do not doubt that, in the discharge of the mission which has been confided to me, I shall receive the assistance of the Government of your Excellency, and it will be very satisfactory to me to succeed in deserving your appreciation.

To which the President replied as follows:

Mr. Romero: You have hitherto resided with us, and for a considerable period have been the chief diplomatic representative of your country at this Capital. You know how sincerely and how profoundly during that residence the United States desired that Mexico might always enjoy the blessings of domestic and foreign peace with perfect security, prosperity, independence and freedom. You know how fervently the people reciprocate the kindness I have indicated. You enjoyed the respect and esteem of this Government and the good-will of the people of the United States. I have the pleasure of assuring you that in all things, as well affecting your country as yourself personally, those feelings remain unchanged. Trusting you, for the kindly sentiments you have expressed for the United States, and even gratulating you upon the renewed confidence which your Government has reposed in you, it is with especial pleasure that I bid you welcome to Washington.

Important Arrests by the United States Marshal.

United States Marshal Murray, on Wednesday, arrested four residents of this City and committed them to Fort Lafayette on a charge of being engaged in the business of running the blockade of Southern ports. One of the persons arrested is a sea Captain and the other three are engaged in mercantile pursuits in this City. A large number of letters and documents were also seized, which, as the cases have been examined, relate mostly to the business in which the parties were engaged—viz., doing out vessels at this port to run the blockade. They also establish the fact of collusion between the blockade runners and the trader in this city, to smuggle goods from Dixie. The Marshal does not doubt to procure the names of the parties interested, as the information brought to light by the letters and documents will doubtless lead to further arrests.

The following is the numerical state of the case: A Mr. Gomez, who, some time since, obtained a passport which was finally drawn into Washington and registered, and requested changes of commanders; and then came was the case with nearly all their minor armies. Their Tennessee or Central army has remained under Bragg for a long time; but if we had retained a General in command who had invariably been defeated as often, lost as much artillery and suffered as many defeats, we should have had no end of denunciation of our military authorities.

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[illegible] for a new rule, and the [illegible] of the commissioners that equally embarrassing rule, to be the other party now in process, charged with fraud in some fundamental way, furnished the rebels with his most important service in already aiding the [illegible] of military roads, post routes, &c. Two others, Chaplain and Major, Commissioners, Investigators also held to have conducted themselves in such a way as to greatly aid the enemies of the country; and one Oliver, a sea-captain, in Bermuda in custody for having agreed to carry the contraband goods to rebel ports. It seems, too, that by the discoveries connected with these arrests, quite a large and lucrative trade in munitions of war and other supplies with the South has been brought to light, and [illegible] is not yet.

United States Overdrafts Ordered out by Secretary Fessenden.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 29.

The United States armed vessels *George Meacham* and *Ellen Allen*, engaged in running among the British islands, have been summarily ordered from some of the ports of Prince Edward's Island. A private letter from an officer attached to the former vessel, states that when at Charlottetown we were warned from the Governor, requiring such vessels to put to sea, a proclamation in the name of the Queen having been issued making the demand, which was promptly complied with. United States Treasury notes are at a heavy discount at the several free ports of those islands. Ship supplies and stores can only be obtained by the payment of cash.

Income Taxes in Brooklyn.

Most of our neighbors in Brooklyn have the rule of no news reporting their annual incomes for the year 1863, and show, particularly on the "grumbling" as wanted view of their ability to live comfortably. Several report their income at $100,000 and upward. The highest amount reported is corporation on which the tax is $16,000, for which sum the gentleman—a New-York merchant, residing on the Heights—sent his check yesterday to the Collector. The smallest income reported is one dollar—tax three cents—by a New-York broker. The Assessor, Wm. E. Rockwell, Esq., returned his annual assessment list to the Collector the present month, and it footed up $480,772 75, of which $480,062 00 is the tax on incomes. This, taken with the monthly returns made in the past year, foot up considerably over a million.

The list covers 310 pages, of 40 lines each, which indicates 12c or twelve thousand assessments in this single list.

The following table shows the amount assessed and returned in each month and the amounts of the present annual return. A good many have doubtless failed to report, but will be brought up on future lists, in accordance with the penalties which the law provides for delinquents. The Assessor is still willing to receive returns at his office, No. 15 Court-street.

Month.	Assessments Returned.	Taxes.	Amount Returned.	Total to Date.
Annual and Supp.	$4,000,000	$47,000.00	$4,000,000	$47,000.00
October	20,167.71	242.00	19,667.71	236,012.52
November	13,776.11	90.00	14,867.37	177,716.44
December	18,666.66	2,970.00	19,666.66	236,000.00
1863.				
January	13,666.66	1,333.33	20,000.00	40,000.00
February	20,097.33	1,445.00	20,400.73	77,400.00
March	27,833.33	1,720.27	28,666.66	66,066.66
April	28,666.66	1,167.46	29,666.66	94,733.32
May	28,667.22	1,333.33	29,666.66	124,399.98
June	27,667.27	66.70	28,666.66	153,066.64
July	21,666.61	133.00	22,666.66	175,733.30
August	21,666.39		27,166.66	202,899.96
September	27,679.21	213.44	28,666.66	231,566.62
	$263,253.49	$60,753.03	$293,333.00	$231,566.62
Annual, 1863	236,000.00	2,970.00	2,970.00	236,000.00
Total	$499,253.49	$63,723.03	$296,303.00	$467,566.62

The Quota of Massachusetts.

Boston, Thursday, Oct. 29.

Gov. Andrew has issued an order assigning the quotas of the several cities and towns under the President's last call for troops, and designating new rendezvous to be raised. The bounties offered for recruits are $302, in addition to a State bounty of $50 to new recruits, and $402 and the State bounty of $50 to veterans. The Governor calls upon the whole people to unite with fervid devotion in a system sacred as all our homes, and secure to the National armies a reinforcement which will render them invincible, and secure them of victory wherever and whenever they meet an enemy. The work of recruiting will be entered on in earnest, and prosecuted with diligence until the full quota of the State is obtained.

A recruit was shot through his neck in Hanover-street, to-day, while in the act of deserting. The wound will probably prove fatal.

Fatal Railway Accident—Sudden Death.

Hartford, Thursday, Oct. 29.

Thomas Harrows, Jr., President of the American Mills at Rockville, was instantly killed at the depot in this city this evening. He had arrived on the train from Boston, on his way home, and was passing from the baggage to the opposite car just before the train passed into the depot, when he fell between the cars. One arm was cut off and his head was badly crushed. Mr. Harrows was well known in New-York and Boston as a business man. His loss to Rockville will be very great.

Dr. Lucius Ashley, a stout, healthy man, 48 years of age, until lately a Surgeon in the regular army, dropped dead in the street this afternoon. He was to leave in a few minutes by the New-York train for Orange, N. J., where he was to spend the Winter.

From California.

San Francisco,

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; but until he commenced selling, his Pens were sold at Auction, on Credit, and chargeable with the Profits.

The Morton Gold Pens are NEVER sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Trade and Consumer additional for the Profits, Credit and Losses that in no case attended his sales; Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great number now in use in all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach the entire satisfaction in every; proving that the Morton Gold Pen still is obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same prices, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, perfect, quickly, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, whether you do your writing rarely, moderately or much, and at the present almost UNIVERSAL High-Reduced Prices of everything; you can have a Morton Gold Pen Stamped, in preference to the labor spent upon Rubbish, or Inferior sold for Genuine, and chargeable with the Profits.

Send for Illustrated Circular, and see other Gold Pen Sketches in this World. Have what you call us a. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or Imitator cannot be Genuine.

A New Pattern for the Manufacturing Interest of the
Night Sleeping Cravat,
Night Sleeping Cravat,
Night Sleeping Cravat,
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Night Sleeping Cravat,
Night Sleeping Cravat.

A Most Exquisitely Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from pure Flowers and Scented with a Novel Sweet. Call and take one free.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines were awarded the Highest premium over all competitors at the recent State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and at every Institute and County Fair where exhibited this year.

Kendall's Ambeline is No Humbug. It will restore and beautify the Hair.

Kendall's Ambeline.

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KENDALL & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.
Sold by all Druggists.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

New Paris Fancy Goods.
No. 500 BROADWAY.
Just received per steamers Scotia and Olympus, an exquisite selection of Paris Vases, Jewel Boxes, Card Receivers, Flower Stands, &c. &c.
HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers.
No. 500 Broadway,
Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Catarrh.
DR. E. GOODALE'S CATARRH REMEDY penetrates to the very seat of this terrible disease, and eradicates the root and branch, forever. DR. GOODALE is the first and only physician who has ever made this disease a matter really worth his while to make a specialty of, and cure it. Price $1. Send stamp for pamphlet. Depot No. 413 Broadway.
MORTON & CO., Sole Agents.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye; instantaneous; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain, or loss of time, by Dr. LAGRANGE, Surgeon Chiropodist, 914 Broadway. Refers to physicians and operators of the City.

Don't Furnish Your House with Mirrors until you have examined the fine assortment at the Looking Glass Warehouse of
WHITEHORNE BROTHERS,
No. 670 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Rex" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Stores and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Cowing—machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New
Y. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway,
Corner of Bleecker-st., up stairs.

Ladies' Wedding Rings and Gaiters, with Beautiful Rosettes; Ladies', Boys' and Misses' Neats and Shoes. India Rubbers, &c. Your custom solicited by
MILLER & CO., No. 307 Canal-st.

Ragich's Hyperion Fluid Restores and darkens hair. RAGICH'S Electric Hair Dye, best in use. Try. Be convinced. Sold everywhere.
W. RAGICH, Boston.

Shoes—Ole wants nothing more to admonish the ladies that they will find a full supply of oversizes the feet in every style of ladies', Misses' and children's, at S. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Distilled Rose beautifies the complexion, removes tan, freckles and discolorations, and renders the skin white, soft, smooth and clear. For sale by druggists generally. D. D. GRIFFIN, Gen. Agent, 179 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—E. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor Place, ground floor, N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Second-hand Safes For Sale.
GREAT FOR CASH.
At No. 109 Maiden-lane.

The Finest Hats for Gents, the Richest Furs for Ladies, and a great variety of Military Goods, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

For the Hair; Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 36.—Oct. 26, 1868.
28, 71, 46, 19, 57, 10, 54, 50, 57, 36, 24, 29.
Kentucky, Class 37.—Oct. 26, 1868.
29, 42, 72, 15, 60, 38, 39, 13, 41, 67, 59, 17, 33.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY'S PRICE LIST of their TEAS is now ready. Persons anywhere within the LOYAL STATES, PROVINCES, WEST INDIES or SOUTH AMERICA wishing to examine it—we call ALL TEAS at not over TWO CENTS per pound below cost—can have one by making the request, and it will be sent by return of mail.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Importers and Jobbers,
No. 31 Vesey-st., New-York.

A FURNITURE.
$100 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City.
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In Brocatelle, Reps and Plush,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE.
OF NEW PATTERNS AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at wholesale or retail, at very low prices for CASH.
In the rear will be found a large assortment of
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES
of new and beautiful styles, which for good taste in design cannot be surpassed.
Call and examine my assortment before purchasing elsewhere.
FREDERICK KRUTERA,
Nos. 20 and 22 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 1st-av.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
A fine variety of
NEW PATTERNS by the BEST MAKERS.
Also,
SOME NEW STYLES of our own manufacture.
B. F. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

LUMBER.
We offer a very large stock at wholesale and retail.
N. E.—City and country dealers supplied on liberal terms.
SMITH & WILSON, 1st-av., corner 20th-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
OF THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE EUSTACHIAN MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE,
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Original and Practical Observations in the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
No. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

HEAR.

HARLEM, July 25, 1868.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never did for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest professional ability. I hear perfectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LUDDLE.
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

New-York, Aug. 31, 1868.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually stopped with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, frequently disturbed with spitting, often with a blotch of my throat, together with a hot sweat and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of speedy cure. I give this with great pain and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.
JAMES LITTLE.
No. 250 7th-st., New-York.

New-York, Sept. 8, 1868.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness across my eyes, with a severe depression, great soreness, cold pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a silent consciousness before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.
JAMES FURLONG, No. 326 24-st.

No. 124 Allen-st., New-York, Feb. 8, 1868.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for about seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

Indeed Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can only state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 28, 1868.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. She feels grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 29 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

June 26, 1868.

My daughter brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovering one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to hear personal testimony to Dr. Von Eisenberg's unrivaled influence to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.
HUGH GILLON,
No. 75 Tillou-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
New-York, March 20, 1868.

This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose considerably clogged up accompanied by constant discharge of the throat, the dull ringing over head pain, to death so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with the little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I cannot sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured.
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 224 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

LIGHTHILL'S BOOK ON DEAFNESS.
A NEW EDITION, NOW READY
OF
THE POPULAR TREATISE
ON
DEAFNESS,
ITS CAUSES AND PREVENTION.
BY
DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL.
One Small Vol., with Illustrations. Price $1.

The very remarkable sale of this little volume is a sufficient criticism of its peculiarly useful value. Five editions have been sold within as many months, and a sixth is just ready.

The author's aim has been to produce a book
FOR THE PEOPLE,
not for the medical profession, but for afflicted individuals and families, who, wishing information upon the subject, have hitherto been at a loss for any work treating in unprofessional language upon Deafness and its attending evils. This book fills such a position. It is clear and comprehensive.

The New-York Observer says: "There is a large amount of useful information here embodied for the million, to teach them how to guard against deafness, and how to treat it when coming on."

The Boston Commercial Bulletin says: "An excellent and comprehensive little treatise, written in a clear and common-sense style, easily understood."

"The suggestions in relation to the every-day treatment of the ear are of the most valuable kind, and should be within the reach of every family."—Buffalo Courier.

The work should find its way into the hands of every individual suffering with deafness, or any accompanying affliction. Its value will be at once appreciated.

*** Sold by booksellers everywhere, and it will be sent by mail free on receipt of $1. by
CARLETON, Publisher,
(Late Rudd & Carleton.)
No. 413 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st., New-York.

CATARRH, DEAFNESS
AND DISEASES OF THE
EAR AND THROAT.

Dr. LIGHTHILL, author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," can be consulted on Catarrh, Deafness, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, and all the various diseases of the Ear and Throat, at his office, No. 24 St. Mark's-place. Reception hours from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

*** See eighth page for testimonials for the cure of Deafness.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

The first symptom is usually a feeling of dryness and heat in the nose, and a frequent inclination to sneezing. There is an inability to breathe freely, as the nose becomes at intervals dry, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other.

Soon a clear, watery, nauseous discharge makes its appearance, excoriating the nostrils and edges of the lips, which become red and somewhat swollen. After a few days the discharge becomes thick, yellowish, extremely frequent, and continues to be a marked feature of the disease, and a source of much danger and the greatest annoyance. After more or less time it becomes purulent, highly offensive, and assumes an extremely fetid odor. It is usually so profuse as to require, when confined to the nose, the frequent application of the handkerchief, or, if it drops into the throat, which is more particularly the case while the body is in a horizontal position, constant expectoration, and sometimes both.

Sleep is frequently disturbed by a sensation of choking, caused by the presence of the discharge in the throat. Owing to the heat in the head, the watery portion of the discharge often evaporates, and assuming a condition of solidity, is deposited upon the membrane of the nose and upper part of the throat, in the shape of crusts or hardened lumps. The accumulation of these formations produces a feeling of discomfort, and harrows the nasal passages so as to embarrass respiration. Therefore, frequent efforts have to be made to remove them, either by forcibly blowing the nose, or by persistent hawking—a practice as disagreeable to the one affected as it is to those around him. After the removal, that side of the incrustation which adhered to the mucous membrane will sometimes be found bloody—a fact which explains the force required for its dislodgment. During sleep these incrustations accumulate more rapidly, and the feeling is therefore most uncomfortable in the morning. Sometimes all efforts to clear the throat are futile until after breakfast or after something warm is swallowed. Some patients state that they are not successful until they have swallowed some whisky or brandy. The discharge, which is at first without smell, assumes in the progress of the complaint an excessively fetid odor, the breath participates in this, and becomes occasionally so revoltingly offensive as to render the patient an object of disgust to himself as well as to others. Ulceration of the mucous membrane of the nose often takes place frequently, sometimes even attacking the bones, when small particles of that substance will occasionally be found mixed with the discharge. The accumulation of the discharge, together with the thickened condition of the mucous membrane, renders respiration through the nasal passages very difficult, and sometimes impossible, necessitating respiration principally through the mouth—a method very deleterious to the general health, but more particularly so to the lungs, as will be shown hereafter. The unpleasant noise produced during sleep, known as snoring, originates from the same cause. The voice loses its natural quality, and assumes a disagreeable, nasal tone; moreover the sense of smell becomes much impaired or entirely lost, and the many other symptoms of irregularities produced on the mind of taste. Occasionally, while blowing the nose, a crackling or bubbling sound will be heard in the ear, and hearing will be found quite thick and clogged up, but perhaps suddenly with something like a sweeping sound. This phenomenon is usually repeated until, at the time, hearing does not return, and remains permanently impaired. Such is the kind of every catarrhal complaint. Soon will shake their appearance and add to the distress of the sufferer, and hearing may be lost so gradually that a considerable degree of deafness may exist before the person is really aware of the fact. The eyes are apt to become weak, irritable, and disposed to water on exposure to cold and wind, or other the slightest exciting. A pain, more or less acute, is felt over the eyes, and sensations of pressure, to experienced over the eyes, and sensations on the top or back of the head, and also pain in the face, nearly resembling neuralgia, for which it is very often mistaken. The distress in the head produces the memory and produces irritability and nervousness of disposition. The stomach generally suffers more or less; is weak and irritable; the appetite is capricious, and is nearly always bad in the morning. In severe cases the system becomes feeble and prostrated, and there is an aversion or inability to either physical or mental exertion. Not unfrequently catarrh proves fatal, either by debilitating the system and wearing out the patient, or by traveling downward and producing throat affections, bronchitis, and finally consumption. It may be safely asserted that after hereditary predisposition, catarrh is the most frequent and important cause of this fatal complaint.

From the army hospital—the bloody battle field—the mansion of the rich, and humble shiel of the poor—from the cities and the quiet dell—from the mountain side, distant valleys and far-off islands of the ocean—from every point and corner of the civilized world—is pouring in the evidences of the astonishing effects of DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. Thousands upon thousands of letters like the following may be seen at our office.

Rheumatism, Wis., Sept. 16, 1868.

* * * I have been in the army hospitals fourteen months—sometimes and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * *
C. H. PLATH.

South Walden, Ohio, July 31, 1868.

* * * One Sunday soon, who had been sick and out of the house for two years with dyspepsia and hemorrhoids, after paying the doctors over $100 without benefit, has been cured by ten bottles of your Bitters. * * *
EDWARD WOUNALL.

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

SEVENTEEN MADISON SQUARE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868.

DR. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in the head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been fruitlessly tried, has been entirely restored. We commenced with her a tablespoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite increased, strength and health followed. * * *
Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE.

* * * I owe much to you, for I really believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
Rev. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y.

* * * Then will send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use. Thy friend,
ASA GURRIN, Philadelphia, Penn.

* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.
Rev. J. S. GATHORN, Rochester, N. Y.

* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house.
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors of Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.

* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.
G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, Ohio.

* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.
O. C. MOORE,
Agent for Colgate & Co., No. 208 Broadway,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong; the half-gold brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Winter-green, Snakeroot, Gentian, Quinine, &c., all positively pure St. Croix Rum.

N. Y.—1868.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, faintness, palpitations of the heart, lack of appetite, dizziness after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure and harmless.

Notice.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon, is a swindler and impostor. We only put it up in our log-cabin bottles. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States Stamp over the cork, and signature on steel plate side labels.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.
F. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION
Has been removed from No. 9 Bond-st. to
No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
(Near corner of Fulton,)
Over the wholesale drug-store of A. B. SANDS & CO.

The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold, wholesale and retail, as above.

Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF ANY OTHER UTERINE CATHOLICON. USE NOTHING BUT THE CATHOLICON MARKED "THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S," BEARING THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY AND THE NAME OF JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., ON THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER, AND HIS SIGNATURE ON THE INSIDE LABEL.

Unprincipled persons are endeavoring to palm off imitations and spurious articles as the genuine. Beware of imposition.

RUSHTON'S
P. V.
COLD-LINE
FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA
AND SORE THROATS.

This preparation has been used for nine years solely in my retail trade. It having proved so very beneficial, has induced me to offer it to the public in this form.

IT IS NO SECRET PREPARATION.

It is composed in part of such well-known remedies as Bloodroot, Hyoscyamus, Morphine and Wild Cherry.

IT WILL NOT CURE Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. I claim no such properties for it. There are already a sufficient number of such remedies before the public. I need not add to them.

IT WILL CURE a Cough, a Cold, Influenza, and some cases of Sore Throats.

Valuable and retail, at
RUSHTON'S Drug and Family Medicine Store,
No. 10 Astor House, corner Broadway.

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

THE

Wonderful cures performed by this valuable preparation in Pulmonary Consumption, Obstinate Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Night Sweats, Spitting of Blood, Liver Complaint, Pain in the Side and Breast, Difficult Breathing or rising in the throat, and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat, have caused the demand for this invaluable remedy to be increased far beyond our most sanguine expectations. There is no mistake of a medicine from the east. Sold by
Dr. SWAYNE & SON,
No. 330 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

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For thirty years it has been a standard remedy, curing the most desperate cases, after all other remedies had failed. Prepared only by
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No. 330 Arch-st., Philadelphia.
Sold by D. H. HERRING & CO., 100 Broadway. WELLS & CO., No. 138 Franklin-st., New-York.

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MEDICAL USE
GUINNESS' DUBLIN PORTER,
OSBORNE'S PORTUGUESE PORT,
GENUINE COGNAC BRANDY,
AND OLD NECTAR BOURBON,
For sale in any quantity, by
C. E. MENDUM,
No. 56 Cedar-st.,
Corner Broadway.

NOTICE—SACRIFICE—BARDONVILLE GAS FIXTURES, &c.—I will call the attention of purchasers and the trade generally to my stock of imported FRENCH GAS FIXTURES, CLOCKS, FINE BRONZES, &c., all of which stock I will offer for sale at reduced prices, to enable me to close the Gas-Fixture branch of my business by Nov. 1, on and after which date the whole of my stock will be sold at auction, by H. L. Leeds & Co., of which sale due notice will be given by the Press. My reputation as an old-established house guarantees no humbug in this advertisement. The bulk of my goods is to be positive and peremptory. H. BARDONVILLE, No. 651 Broadway, next to D. Mallings.

POLITICAL.
TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
NINTH, ELEVENTH, SIXTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH WARDS.

The undersigned would respectfully urge upon you the necessity of prompt and effectual individual effort to secure the return from this District to the State Senate of a thoroughly loyal and uncompromising representative.

In WILLIAM LAIMBEER, Jr., the nominee of the Union Convention of this District, we have a candidate whose character and qualifications are unquestionable, and upon whose official course we can rely, with full confidence that it will be in all that loyal citizens could wish, and such as the necessities of our country may demand.

We therefore urge Mr. LAIMBEER for years and would earnestly commend him to the favor of the citizens of this Senatorial District, without regard to party, as a gentleman of high character, fine abilities, and unsullied public life.

We KNOW him to be earnestly loyal, and worthy and capable, and that if elected he will stand firmly by the National Government, sustain the honor of our State, and watchfully guard the interests of the City.

GEORGE OPDYKE,
PETER COOPER,
DR. E. FARMLY,
JAMES HARPER,
JAMES ALCOCK,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JNO. D. LAMBOR,
CHAS. LIVINGSTON,
GEO. W. BLUNT,
TREUTET of CHURCHILL,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,
JAMES KELLY,
JONATHAN STURGES,
FRANK E. HOWE,
J. S. BENNETT,
NATH. HATDEN,
PARKER HANDY,
OTIS D. SWAN,
ELLIOT C. COBWIN, and 600 others.
HIRAM BARNEY,
ROBERT BLISS,
JAMES G. CARTER,
D. L. RUGGLES,
D. HENNESSY,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
ROMER MORGAN,
REYNOUN A. BUNCE,
O. ALBINOLA,
EDWARD KENNEDY,
J. LOTHROP,
ELIAS K. SLEVENS, Jr.,
A. GREEN PEARSON,
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
GEORGE STARR,
A. A. DENMAN,
R. D. SMITH.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.
For Register,
JOHN REYNES.
For Recorder,
JOHN P. HOWLAND.
For Supervisor,
HENRY SMITH.
For Surrogate,
ISAAC DAYTON.
For Judge of Supreme Court,
JOSIAH SUTHERLAND.
For Justices of Superior Court,
JAMES W. WHITE,
JOSEPH S. BOSWORTH.
For Judge of Court of Common Pleas,
HENRY HILTON.
For Judge of Marine Court,
FLORENCE M'CARTHY.

LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.
UNANIMOUS NOMINATION FOR SENATOR OF SIXTH DISTRICT,
WILLIAM LAIMBEER, Jr.
NOMINATING COMMITTEE:
A. A. VALENTINE,
A. HAWLEY SEATH,
CHAS. R. SMITH,
NATHANIEL SMITH,
EDMUND STEPHENSON,
ADAM W. SPIES,
JOHN C. MONTGOMERY,
JAMES KELLY,
DENNIS HENNESSEY,
A. A. VALENTINE, Chairman.
CHAS. H. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1868.

FOR JUDGE
OF THE SUPERIOR
COURT,
SAMUEL D. GARVIN
AND
JOHN H. McCUNN.

GRAND
UNION RATIFICATION MEETING.
SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
EIGHTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the loyal citizens of the above District will be held at the hall corner of Broadway and 32d-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, for the purpose of ratifying the UNION NOMINATIONS for SENATOR and ASSEMBLY. The following gentlemen will be present and address the meeting:
Col. John Cochrane, Hon. Horace Greeley,
Col. Frank Howe, Hon. Fred. A. Conkling,
George W. Blunt, Esq., Hon. E. Delafield Smith,
Hon. R. F. Wainwright, Hon. Chas. S. Spencer.
The Union Citizens of the District are cordially invited to participate.

WM. ATKINSON,
JAMES H. THOMPSON,
WM. DRUMMOND,
REYNOUN A. BUNCE,
ROBERT A. DENNISON,
Committee of Arrangements.

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!
The Union men of the XXth Ward will meet at Lincoln Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 30, 1868, at 8 o'clock.
Addresses by
GEN. DEPEW,
Col. C. B. GUTHRIE, of Tennessee,
Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania,
Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana,
C. A. RUNYAN,
EDWARD GILBERT, Esq.,
HENRY RICHARD, Esq.

UNION NOMINATION.
FOR SENATOR,
SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
NINTH, FIFTEENTH, SIXTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH WARDS,
WILLIAM LAIMBEER, Jr.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.
A meeting to ratify the Union nominations will be held at the Headquarters, No. 425 4th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 7½ o'clock. Gen. Morgan, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Walter B. Fearing, Esq., Miles F. Sherwood, Esq., and Chas. R. Whitehead, Esq., have been invited to address the meeting.
THOS. B. ASTEN, President.
ROBERT F. DUNCAN, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD
UNION RATIFICATION MEETING.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 8 o'clock,
BLEECKER BUILDING.
Gen. John Cochrane,
Hon. Geo. F. Manning,
Hon. Charles S. Spencer,
Hon. Reuben O. Benedict,
William Laimbeer, Jr.,
will address the meeting.

UNANIMOUS UNION
NOMINATION
For Justice of the Superior Court,
JAMES W. WHITE.

UNION AND PEOPLE'S UNION.
Nomination for Member of Assembly,
Eleventh District—Fourth Ward.
JOHN V. ORDLEY.

UNION CANDIDATE
For Member of Assembly—First District of Kings County, (Eighth and XIXth Wards of Brooklyn.)
THEOPHILUS C. CALLICOT.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.
For Justice of the Superior Court,
JOSEPH S. BOSWORTH,
now Chief Justice.

POLITICIANS.—I PROPOSE TO DO YOUR PRINTING cheaper than any house in the City. Orders or cards in large quantities, or small lots. Everything else, no matter what, equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY, No. 13 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

For other Political Advertisements, see Eighth Page.

MUNN & COMPANY,
SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.
Two pamphlets of information about patents sent free. Specimen copies of the paper free.

DIAMOND RINGS,
Twenty-five, Thirty, Thirty-five, Forty, Fifty, Sixty-five, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, and Seven Hundred Dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway, two doors below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS' NEW BOOK,
THE REJECTED WIFE.
Now Ready.
THE REJECTED WIFE.
By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.
THE REJECTED WIFE is published this day, and is for sale by all Booksellers, complete in one volume, 8vo., for $1 50. We also publish a "Railway Edition" of it, complete in one volume, paper cover, price 75 cents.
Published and for sale at the Chicago Store in the World to buy or send for a stock of books, cheap for cash.
J. S. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

No. 132 Washington-st., Boston.
NOW READY FOR PUBLICATION.
SHAKESPEARE'S COMPLETE WORKS. In one large and carefully restored octavo, for the first edition of the Standard Poet, in one volume. Notes, (original and selected,) a Life of the Poet, by the Rev. Henry N. Hudson, and a Glossary. On thick paper, very elegant. With fine portrait.
LONGFORD LANES, or, Another Helper from Heaven. By Rev. William G. Hawkins. A New Book for Girls. 16mo. $1.
PAPERS FOR THOUGHTFUL GIRLS, with Illustrative Sketches of Some Girls' Lives. By Sarah Tytler, Author of the "Lost Sheets." Tinted paper, elegantly bound and illustrated.
NEW BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.
I WILL BE A SAILOR. By Mrs. L. C. Tuthill. 16mo. Illustrated.
THE WILD MAN OF THE WEST. By R. M. Ballantyne. Illustrated. 16mo.
THE BOY SHIP; or, The Wanderer's Last Cruise. By R. M. Ballantyne. Illustrated. 16mo.
DICK ROONEY; or, Adventures of an Irish Boy. By the author of "Jack Ward." 4c. Illustrated. 16mo.
MARMADUKE MERRY THE MIDSHIPMAN; or, My Early Days at Sea. By W. H. G. Kingston.
SOLDIERS OF THE BIBLE. By Rev. W. H. H. Tratman. Author of "The Golden Boy," "Farmer Boy," &c. 16mo. Illustrated.
*** Orders from the trade solicited.
CROSBY & NICHOLS,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

READY EARLY IN NOVEMBER.
GENERAL BUTLER AT NEW-ORLEANS.
A History of the Department of the Gulf in the year 1863, with an account of the capture of New-Orleans, and a sketch of the previous career of Maj.-Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.
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Mr. Parton has had the most favorable facilities for the preparation of this work, including the use of the official records of the War Department, and has had personal interviews with Mr. Stanton's previous to and subsequent to the publication of his book, which will make it a volume of unusual interest. It will be issued in one large 12mo. volume, of about 500 pages, printed on fine paper. Price, in cloth binding, $2 50.
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DR. MARCUS P. GARLEY, } Board of Assistant
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assistant
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, October 27, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For a sewer in First-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street.

For a sewer in Second-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-first-street.

For a sewer in Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth-streets.

For a receiving basin at the northeast corner of Varick and Downing streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Forty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, and upon the easterly side of Third-avenue and the westerly side of Second-avenue; also all the houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Forty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues, and upon the easterly side of Third-avenue and the westerly side of Second-avenue; also all the houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway; also all the houses or parcels of land on both sides of Eighty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; also all the houses or parcels of land on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River; also lots known as Ward numbers fifty-seven, fifty-seven, sixty-eight and sixty-nine in block numbered six hundred and thirteen of the Twenty-Ward maps; also all the houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land on both sides of Sixty-second-street, from Fourth-avenue to Boston-road; also all the lots or parcels of land on both sides of Manhattan-street, Cherry-street, and the northerly side of Monroe-street, between Jackson and Corlaer-street, and the lots or parcels of land on both sides of Corlaer-street, from Monroe to Franklin-street; also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome-streets.

All persons who shall deem their property affected by the above-named assessments and who are desirous to be heard against either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 31 Chambers-street, between new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB L. GARLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, October 27, 1863.

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For a sewer in Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth-streets.

For a receiving basin at the northeast corner of Varick and Downing streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, and upon the easterly and westerly sides of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Boston-road. All the lots or parcels of land on both sides of Jones-street, between Bleecker and Fourth-streets. Also, the lots or parcels of land on the north side of Broadway, between Seventy-seventh and Eighty-first-streets. Also, all the lots or parcels of land on the north side of Forty-ninth-street to the extent of one hundred and seventy feet west of Broadway, and all those upon the south side of Fiftieth-street, to the extent of fifty feet west and eighty feet east of Broadway. Also, all those on Ward numbers [illegible] one thousand four hundred and seventy-eight to and including one thousand four hundred and ninety. Also, Ward number one thousand five hundred and twenty-two, situate on the northerly side of Browning-street, west of Varick-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are desirous to be heard against either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 31 Chambers-street, between new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. MONFELL, }
JACOB L. GARLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Oct. 24, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS of the Board of Aldermen will meet every THURSDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

ALDERMEN TERENCE FARLEY,
" PETER MITCHELL,
" JOHN T. HENRY,
" J. A. BOOLE,
" JOHN D. O'TIWELL,
COUNCILMEN JOYCE,
" SAMUEL WEBSTER,
" JOHN MCCONNELL,
" ALEX. BRANDON,
" JOHN C. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 9 City Hall, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering such matters referred to such Committee. All persons interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
JOHN C. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Public Buildings.
LEWIS B. RIKER, }

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 9, City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the Only Committee Room, City Hall.

JOHN T. HENRY,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS B. RIKER,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number two, City Hall, on TUESDAY, at eight o'clock, or any day in recess awaiting the action of the Committee, and requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. O'TIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 9, City Hall. In the case of investigation all papers referred to them will be required. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL, }

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 9 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters relating to the duties of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

Office of Assistant Department, Oct. 26, 1863.

REPAIR WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further notice of 5 days will be issued to all unpaid water rents on the 1st day of November next.

THOMAS B. TAPPAN,
Water Registrar.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

AN ESTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE,
THERE POSITIVELY EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by Dr. HOYT, sole manufacturer of anæsthetic nitrous oxide. It is superior to all others, as being perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during the extraction of teeth, without the slightest effect upon the patient's health. Medical testimonials from thousands who have used it. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

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Extract teeth absolutely without pain, by the nitrous oxide gas. Administered by Dr. Colton, the original discoverer. Office No. 37 Bond-st.

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DR. GRISTIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., E. Y., opposite Lee & Taylor's, and Public School No. 1, Brooklyn, are now extracting teeth positively without pain by the use of the nitrous oxide or [illegible] laughing gas. They are also prepared to furnish to dentists the apparatus for manufacturing the gas, and to give full instructions for administering the same. N. B.—No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted.

CURE GUARANTEED.—AT DR. POWERS'. 25 YEARS' PRACTICE. Dr. WARD, No. 2 Stuyvesant-st., Bowery, (late of Prince-st.), continues to devote his entire attention to the treatment of Private Diseases. Recent cases can receive prompt treatment, without risk of exposure. Old Syphilitic affections given particular attention. Diseases, caused by indiscretion or exposure, producing nervousness, dimness of sight, loss of memory, pains in the head, back, kidneys, &c., with a peculiar train of symptoms, which, if not relieved, lead to premature decay, are permanently cured by a new treatment. Persons who cannot personally consult Dr. WARD, by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 2 Stuyvesant-st., Bowery, can be cured at their own place. Call, send for a circular, or address as above.

SURE CURE.—AT DR. POWERS'. SUCCESS-FUL PRACTICE OF 25 YEARS. Dr. WARD, No. 2 Stuyvesant-st., Bowery, (late of Prince-st.), continues to devote his entire attention to the treatment of Private Diseases. Recent cases can receive prompt treatment, without risk of exposure. Old Syphilitic affections given particular attention. Diseases, caused by indiscretion or exposure, producing nervousness, dimness of sight, loss of memory, pains in the head, back, kidneys, &c., with a peculiar train of symptoms, which, if not relieved, lead to premature decay, are permanently cured by a new treatment. Persons who cannot personally consult Dr. WARD, by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 2 Stuyvesant-st., Bowery, can be cured at their own place. Call, send for a circular, or address as above.

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IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. DAVIS, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published, the 100th edition of the valuable book entitled THE MARRIED WOMAN'S DOMESTIC MEDICAL COMPANION, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; also by all druggists and booksellers throughout the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 to the address Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. DARROW, 21 Ann-st.; A. WYER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; and Messrs. [illegible] 25 Bleecker-st.; 7 Bedford-st.; 5 Astor-House; & CO., 10 Cliff-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks by Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent will restore manhood to the most shattered system arising from [illegible] or natural causes. No time required to cure the most inveterate cases in four weeks. Failure is impossible. Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life is used in cases with instantaneous success. Its effects are truly wonderful. Pamphlets containing certificates from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It removes pain, strengthens the nerves, and restores the patient to perfect health. Sold by druggists generally, (there is no genuine except Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life,) or sent by express, secure from observation, on receipt of price, $5 per bottle. Address Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE, No. 441 Broadway, New-York. One door west from Broadway.

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DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

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We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Lamont's medical advice.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Hospatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Musical Review, &c.*

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, &c., are immediately relieved by that unrivaled remedy, DR. CHEROKEE'S CELEBRATED RECIPE, discovered by the Indian Physician, Dr. O. S. Turner, (Dr. Jerry Smith Osage), and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. W. POWERS, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 23 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimonials from the highest authorities in Military, Naval, and civil practice, and numerous unsolicited testimonials from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, strengthens the nerves, and restores the patient to perfect health. Without producing any unpleasant effects in the system, and ready to take at any time in a tea-cup full of water. Observe the signature and address on the label of each bottle, J. W. POWERS, 23 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. BROWN'S CHLORODYNE, registered at the Government Stamp Office, pursuant to the Act of Parliament, 1864. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. a bottle.

Agent for New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, Williamsburgh.

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DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the views of people in their years. Dr. Hunter is a member of the medical profession of Europe, and has practiced in New-York, the only place. Remain at home. Dr. Hunter, the City is full of knaves, go to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skilful and reliable physician. Mrs. Hunter, office No. 649 Broadway. Established in 1834. Right separate rooms and a private entrance.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES of Suppression, Irregularities, and Obstructions, from whatever cause, and no matter of how long standing, Dr. MADAME DEVEAU, Professor of diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a private nature, and has effected more cures than any three-and cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S REMEDIUM, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disagreement and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in less time and at less cost; cures without the dreadful consequences so frequent from mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of counteracting the rank and poisonous taint in the blood to such a degree that it is sure to remove entirely all the effects of mercury, however long standing the case may be. Dr. HUNTER, 649 Broadway, New-York. Hours from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays excepted.

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THE BROOKLYN MAYORALTY.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 30, 1862.

To the Citizens of Brooklyn:

A report having been freely circulated that I intend to withdraw from the present canvass, I desire to flatly contradict all such malicious rumors. I have only to say that I am the fairly chosen nominee of the Union Convention. By this I understand that I am the candidate of those patriotic and truly loyal men whose sentiments rise above all party considerations, and who sustain their country and its Government to the end. My life, my fortune, and my whole heart are bound up in the principles so plainly and unequivocally set forth by that Convention. I did not seek the nomination, but being tendered me, gladly and so tendered. I deem it due to myself that I am the loyal Union candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, and shall so remain until the polls close on the 4th of November next.

Respectfully, A. M. WOOD.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 30, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There were three candidates for the Brooklyn Mayoralty—Col. Woon, Dutch, Parish, *Copperhead*, and Kalbfleisch, *Secessionist Democrat*. Some of the Republican papers are giving Mr. KALBFLEISCH a half support, and their efforts tend to draw off Republican votes from Woon and elect Parish. Mr. KALBFLEISCH is Coppery, and was one of the leaders in getting up meetings of malcontents, and finally went to Albany last Winter and tried to induce Mr. CAMERON to stand by the Democratic party. If the Republican Unionists stand by Col. Woon he will certainly be elected—otherwise they will elect Parish.

Col. Woon, at the commencement of the war, was President of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, but threw himself away from party ties and volunteered his regiment—the Brooklyn Fourteenth—for three months. This offer not being accepted he volunteered the regiment for the war. Thus he not only did as soldiers in a minister of history. He fought for the old flag and Union while a prisoner at Richmond. He was one of those drawn to be hung, but still he stood firm. Now he has, unsolicited on his part, received its Union nomination for Mayor, and if the Republicans stand by him he will be elected.

The Kalmstamm Frauds.

A CARD FROM LIEUT.-COL. REEVE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A communication appears in your "Special Washington Dispatches" this morning, which, without explanation, is calculated to mislead.

It is true, as stated, that an indictment was found against me by the Grand Jury in the United States Circuit Court, last June, without a particle of evidence, as I understand, that could implicate me in what are called "the Kalmstamm frauds."

A very large minority of the Grand Jury deemed the entire proceedings against me unwarranted by anything that was submitted in evidence before them.

The origin of this vindictive assault upon me, may be discovered and made public, earlier than the authors of it believe.

In the meantime, any and every investigation, civil or military, is earnestly and anxiously invited into my conduct as United States Mustering and Disbursing Officer in this City.

It would be strange, if in the disbursement of millions of dollars during such a period as the present, error should not have occurred, and fraudulent bills palm paid, especially when, as well known, a Disbursing officer is obliged to depend upon the certificates of officers—many of whom he knows nothing of—as to the validity of accounts.

As well might an indictment be found against the cashier of a bank for paying a fraudulent check.

If service in the United States army during a period of 27 years, without a reflection upon my honor, or fidelity to this Government, is no protection against such attacks, there can be no honest incentives which can excite an officer of the army to the faithful performance of duty, to no avail, and no value.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

J. W. D. REEVE,
Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1862.

[Advertisement.]

A gold medal was awarded to the WILCOX & GIBBS Sewing Machines at the late fair of the American Institute, for stitches of its running and perfection of work.

[Advertisement.]

No Man should Waste Life in Taking Experiments to find a vocation, when in half an hour a phrenologist will tell him what he can do best. Examinations daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"O, Tell me, Husband Dear,
The cause of all this clatter;
The frantic people in Broadway
Through mud and mire they scatter!"
"Why, they're after KNOX'S Hats,
And that's what's the matter."

KNOX'S elegant Hats, at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

MME. DEMOREST'S Imperial Dress Elevator—easily adjusted on the inside of the dress, raises the weight of the skirts equally all round and lets it down at will. Prices $3 50 each—worth three times its cost in the preservation of the dress. Sent, paid, on receipt of the price. Address MME. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, New-York. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BARNES—RICHARDSON.—In Brooklyn, at the Lafayette-av. Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 21, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, assisted by Dr. V. J. Burlington, ALFRED O. BARNES and JOSEPHINE E. RICHARDSON, all of Brooklyn.

GREEN—THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 29, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., SAMUEL GREEN, of Delaware, and THERESE A., only daughter of Leonard Thompson, Esq., of this City.

LUGARS—WARING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 29, by Rev. Dr. Pise, EMILIO L. LUGARS, of Puerto Principe, Cuba, and ELIZA H. WARING, daughter of Nathaniel F. Waring, Esq., of the former place.

MCKENZIE—TOWNSEND.—On Wednesday, Oct. 22, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, J. LAWRENCE MCKENZIE and M. AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of the late Robert C. Townsend, of this City.

NYE—CARY.—On Tuesday, Oct. 27, in Horseheads, N. Y., by Rev. L. Windsor, FRANCIS V. NYE, of this City, and Miss MARY VIRGINIA CARY.

SPENCER—HENRICK.—On Thursday, Oct. 23, by Rev. Dr. M. Montgomery, CHARLES A. SPENCER, to JOSEPHINE E. HENRICK, youngest daughter of the late Joseph W. Brick, all of this City.

WOOD—ASWORTH.—On Tuesday, Oct. 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, West Townsend, Vt., GEORGE O. WOOD, of New-York, and ROSA ASWORTH.

DIED.

ARRIANCH.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Thursday, Oct. 23, of paralysis, Mrs. THERE ARRIANCH, widow of the late Charles Adriance, Esq., of New-York City, aged 83 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, W. H. Lounsbury, Hamilton-st., fourth house south of Fulton, on Friday, Oct. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BAILEY.—In Washington, D. C., on Monday, Oct. 20, Dr. STEPHEN BAILEY, formerly of Seneca, Westchester County, N. Y.

DOLL.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 30, CHARLES DOLL, aged 40 years.

FOX.—On Thursday, Oct. 30, ANDREW FOX, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Company D, 71st regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Oct. 31, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 423 Madison-st.

Brattleboro (Vt.) papers please copy.

HOWARD.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 29, FRANCIS, youngest son of WILLIAM W. and C. AGNES HOWARD, aged 1 years and 10 months.

Funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, Oct. 31, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 230 Adelphi-st., between De Kalb and Lafayette-avs., Brooklyn.

HOWES.—In Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 30, after a short illness, CATHARINE ANN, daughter of Richard E. and Eliza Howell, aged 6 years, 8 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on Friday, Oct. 31, from the residence of her parents, in Fordham.

HOLDRAM.—On Wednesday, Oct. 29, Mr. ABRAHAM B. HOLDRAM, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his late son-in-law, in Polifly-road, Hackensack, N. J., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

HYATT.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 23, JAMES P. HYATT, Esq., aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, from his residence, No. 45 West 16th-st., on Friday morning, Oct. 31, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken on Saturday morning, Oct. 31, at Westport, Conn., for interment.

JENNINGS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 29, at the residence of his father, George W. Jennings, Gowanus, Brooklyn, HENRY LEE SANFORD, in the 26th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Oct. 31, from the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Remsen sts., Brooklyn, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

MILLER.—On Thursday morning, 30th inst., CAROLINE DURAND, youngest daughter of James A. and Jane A. Miller, of New-Orleans, aged 23 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 12 Cornelia-st., New-York, on Friday, Oct. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 28, at Hackensack, N. J., WILLIAM H. MILLER, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Church, on Friday, Oct. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOORE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 29, at Fort Hamilton, Lieut. JOHN MOORE, 3d Artillery, U. S. A.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Apostles, Ninth-av., between 28th and 29th sts., at half-past seven o'clock, precisely, this Friday evening, Oct. 31